密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XXX SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1924 NUMBER 13

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

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REVOLT AGAINST MISSIONARY EDUCATION IN CHINA

PROBABLY the most radical and revolutionary action striking at foreign missionary-educational interests in China was that taken by the annual China Educational Conference held in Kaifeng, the capital of Honan Province during the latter part of October. In spite of the fact that the Conference was held practically a month ago and was according to report participated in by leading Chinese educators and officials interested in education from fourteen different provinces of the Republic, no news regarding the action was given out officially by the conference. The translation of the resolutions which we present herewith was sent to the *Review* by an American correspondent who is himself interested in educational work in China, and although we have had no opportunity of verifying the report by referring it to any of the educators who attended the meeting, we are presenting it herewith for what it is worth.

THE Resolutions, which apparently were the result of an investigation of missionary education in China by a committee of Chinese educators, apparently were presented to the Conference and after discussion in executive session passed. Although it is not clear whether the meeting held in Kaifeng which adopted the resolutions was participated in by the National Association for the Advancement of Education, we are informed by our correspondent that the meeting included the most responsible body of educators in China and that the resolutions are expected to receive the approval of the Ministry of Education in Peking. The resolutions in full follow:

"After full examination of the whole problem (that of schools organized by foreigners in China) we report on the necessity of the Government's regaining control of all educational activities now exercised by foreigners in China. Foreigners in China, in the conduct of their educational work, exhibit many evils, of which the four following must be emphasized:

"I. In every country Education is a most important inner function of Government. The schools operated by foreigners are not registered with the Government, nor do they receive or observe the Government instructions. This gradually alienates the Government's exclusive right to educate.

"II. Each country has some ruling idea on which it builds its educational fabric. Foreign races by temperament and ideals are different from our people. The education of each country is, or should be, peculiarly fitted to each; thus no

other can quite harmonize with our needs. This means that they interfere with the attainment of our educational ideal.

"III. Moreover by the conduct of their peculiar systems they really buy the affections of our people, making them in reality colonists of their countries. Though this may not be the intent, no plan could have been more cunningly laid, for the change is all unconsciously going on. Thus those educated under a Japanese system learn to love Japan. So for England, America, and France. Thus the peculiar National spirit of independence and the student's mind, that should be first for his country, is impaired. Thus the content of the system of education devised by foreigners is apparent. The administrators of the schools are either preachers of religion, or they occupy their positions for the purpose of inculcating political ideas; the educational is not their real aim. As far as method goes they follow their own inclinations and ideas. The curriculum is not in harmony with the Government standards.

"IV. For the above reasons necessity presses that the Government should regain its rightful control of Education. Means to this end are as follows:

"1. All schools and educational agencies established by foreigners should report to the Government for registration.

"2. Everything pertaining to the schools should be brought into harmony with National and Provincial regulations before they are permitted to register.

"3. All schools opened by foreigners must come under the control of an inspector appointed by the local Magistrate.

"4. All teachers employed in foreign schools must have the qualifications required by the Ministry of Education.

"5. All foreign schools must collect fees in accordance with the scale set by the Ministry. Such scale of fees must not exceed that of other private schools in the district.

"6. Pupils graduating from an unregistered school shall not be considered on an equality with the graduates of the National schools when seeking Government preferment.

"7. Schools not permitted to register by the Government shall be closed after a certain time, of which due notice shall be given.

"8. Students in the foreign schools shall take care to observe all Festivals, Properties, and Manners determined for the regulation of the National schools.

"9. Foreigners should not use their schools or other educational agencies for the propagation of religion.

"10. All foreign schools and educational agencies shall, within a fixed time, be taken over by the Nation.

"11. After the foregoing has become law in operation, no foreigner shall be permitted to establish agencies in the country."

ALTHOUGH the foregoing resolutions, when referred to some prominent missionary-educators of Shanghai this week, produced some surprise, one or two of them however, stated that the action was not unexpected in view of the fact that similar action was contemplated at the annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Education held in Nanking last summer. According to an American in Shanghai who is in close touch with missionary education in China, a sub-committee of the National Association recommended the passage of resolutions somewhat similar to the foregoing at the Nanking convention, but the matter was postponed upon the advice of more mature members of the organization, for fear of adverse effects. The Convention last summer was participated in by approximately 900 teachers and officials interested in education in China, most of whom were Chinese. In view of the fact that the meeting in Kaifeng in October was held during the progress of the recent civil war, there may be some question as to how extensively it was attended or the responsibility of the meeting to represent the public sentiment of the whole country.

THE element in the action at Kaifeng which is bound to stir up much interest in missionary-educational circles, is that pertaining to the teaching of religion. Says Article III.

> "The administrators of the (Mission) schools are either preachers of religion, or they occupy their positions for the purpose of inculcating political ideas; education is not their real aim." Then a little further along in Sub-Article 9, appears the statement, "Foreigners should not use their schools or other educational agencies for the propagation of religion."

Although the Chinese government is in no position to enforce any of the foregoing resolutions and even though it were, it would apparently require the revision of some of the treaties with foreign nations, there are many missionaries in China, chiefly those who call themselves "liberals" or "modernists" who doubtless would be willing to meet the wishes of the Chinese educators to a certain extent at least in making the teaching of religion optional rather than compulsory in middle schools and colleges. The Chinese, or at least the more radical ones in the educational ranks are demanding that religious instruction be abolished entirely in the primary grades as a preliminary and that ultimately it must be abolished in all missionary institutions of learning. Since this would strike at the fundamental purpose or aim of missionary education in China, naturally it may be realized just how far reaching the foregoing action is.

FROM a practical standpoint, the action taken by the Kaifeng meeting is most inopportune, for the reason that missionary education is about the only education which is being carried on uninterruptedly in China today. Owing to the disturbed political situation, practically all of the Chinese governmental and privately supported educational institutions in China have been unable to open for the fall terms or if open are operating at partial efficiency on account of shortage of funds and lack of students. A prominent Chinese educator in Peking in an address before the Chinese Political and Social Science Association three or four years ago made the statement that the next ten years in China would be the most important in the history of missionary education in China, for the reason that the disturbed political situation would make it practically impossible for the government to function from the standpoint of officially supported institutions. However, in spite of this, the "drive" against missionary education in China now seems to be on

as a definite part of the whole revolutionary movement and as such it will be observed with much interest not only by foreign educators in China but also abroad.

WILL MR. COOLIDGE RECOGNIZE SOVIET RUSSIA?

SEVERAL events of the past month render a consideration of the relations of the United States and Soviet Russia a timely one. Excluding for the moment the negotiations now proceeding between Japan and the Soviet, and the hypothetical responsibility of the Soviet for certain changes in the government of China which have occurred during the past few weeks, there are the publication of the Zinovieff letter on the eve of the English general election, and the reelection of President Calvin Coolidge, and the death of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in the United States. The last mentioned incident has rendered possible the appointment of Senator William E. Borah to the Chairmanship of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the United States Senate. In the event of such an appointment Senator Borah's attitude toward recognition of the Soviet takes on a more than ordinary significance, inasmuch as the power of that Committee and the influence wielded by its Chairman are quite considerable. A report recently received quotes Senator Borah as saying that he does not believe that disarmament will help to open markets, or that settled economic conditions are possible in Europe until the Russian problem has been solved. Turning to the oft-expressed opposition of the government and many of the people of the United States to a recognition of Russia under a Communist government, the Senator inquired how, with every other large nation recognizing Russia the United States can help matters by sitting on the side lines and withholding her moral leadership.

MORE than seven years have passed since the Karensky government was overthrown to be followed by that of the Bolshevists. This significant event occurred early in November, 1917. For years none but small neighboring countries, most of which had formerly been a part of the Russian empire, would even bow to the upstart Bolshevists. Wisely did Emerson remark that old gold has a civlizing power which it takes new gold two or three generations to attain. No great Power would speak to Russia as it "passed by," and great was the indignation of Europe generally and the United States as well when it became known at the Genoa Conference that Germany had signed a friendly treaty with the pariah among nations. Since then, however, changes of mind—and of government—in several lands have produced developments resulting in the according of recognition to the Soviet. Italy under Mussolini, England under MacDonald, and, most recently of all, France under Herriot's leadership have all granted recognition—each government hoping, doubtless, that its recognition would, as in the case of King Bungaboo, change Russia's blood from Red to blue! But, while Russia's blood may have become a shade less red—Pinkish, shall we say?—it certainly has not turned to blue, and, largely because of this, England has recently repudiated Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who, on the old principle that birds of a feather flock together, has been blamed for the friends he has made, and has been succeeded by the aristocratic and conservative Mr. Baldwin. Mr. Zinovieff's letter could not have been published at a more opportune, or inopportune, time—according to one's viewpoint.

In the meantime the Soviet has spent prodigally of time, money, and energy in spreading its gospel throughout the orient, particularly in China and Japan. Dr. Sun having lent an attentive ear to the siren song has become, we are told, an apologist for Bolshevism including Communism. Daily we read of the doings of the Reds in and around Canton. In Peking and Mukden also success has apparently crowned their efforts, and of late the bright red flag with the crescent and hammer has flown gaily above the dignified grey Russian Consulate which was built is Shanghai a few years ago during the Tsarist regime: only recently we noticed that the iron or tin roof of this building formerly black was being treated to a coat of red paint. Time after time the Soviet has attempted to obtain recognition from the imperial Japanese government, but whether it is because both governments are too Imperialist or both too generally governed by Jewish proclivities success has not yet been attained by the Soviet, and the two countries, according to well aired reports as yet merely flirt with each other. In this case oleaginous diplomacy has played a considerable part as far as Saghalien at least is concerned.

AS long ago as April 20, 1922, Senator Borah submitted the following resolution in the United States Senate: "Resolved, That the Senate of the United States favors recognition of the present Soviet Government of Russia." But this was all the good it did: the resolution was ordered to lie on the table which it obediently did. This, however, did not unduly discourage Mr. Borah; on February 21, 1923, he delivered a long speech in the Senate in connection with a ship subsidy bill. "The policy of the Allies and associated powers toward Russia," said the Senator, "is incomprehensible except upon the theory that it was thought wise to force back upon the Russian people the rule of the old regime or else dismember and break up Russia into small States. If this or either of these was the policy of the Allies, the course which has been pursued for the last three or four years is indeed understandable. Otherwise it is to me incomprehensible." He argued that the policy advocated by President Wilson of affording to Russia "a clear and precise opportunity for the independent settlement of her autonomous political development and of her national policy promising her a cordial welcome in the League of Nations under the institutions of her own choice, and, besides a cordial welcome, help and assistance in all that she may need and require," ought to be followed and that, in so far as the United States had departed from that policy it had committed grievous error. He flayed the policy of European Powers in rigidly and persistently blockading Russia after the armistice of 1918, and organizing the invasion of the country by the forces of Kolchak, Wrangel, and Denikin. This policy had resulted only in drawing Germany and Russia closer together thus permitting the exploitation of the vast resources of the latter by the Germans. "There seems to be a popular belief," he added,—"I do not assume, of course, that it obtains in the State Department—that in recognizing a government we, in a measure, approve of the form of government which the people of that government may have at the time of the recognition." He then quoted Wooley's International Law on the subject of the right of a State to determine its own form of

government: "The question of a State's right to exist is an internal one, to be decided by those within its borders who belong to its organization. To bring the question before external powers not only destroys sovereignty but must either produce perpetual war or bring on the despotism of some one strong nation or strong confederacy of nations, requiring all others to conform their constitutions to the will of these tyrants. If a nation, or set of nations, should act on the plan of withholding their sanction from new nations with certain constitutions, such a plan would justify others who thought differently in refusing to regard the former any longer as legitimate States."

SENATOR Borah is not the only student of international relations who has drawn a parallel between the position of the United States after the War of Independence in relation to Europe, and that of Russia with the rest of the world at the present time. John Fiske in his *Critical Period* describes how "Jefferson, at Paris, was told again and again that it was useless for the French Government to enter in to any agreement with the United States, as there was no certainty that it would be fulfilled on our part—and the same things were said all over Europe .... We were bullied by England, insulted by France and Spain, and looked askance at in Holland. The humiliating position in which our ministers were placed by the beggarly poverty of Congress was something almost beyond credence. It was by no means unusual for the superintendent of finance, when hard pushed for money, to draw upon our foreign ministers and then sell the drafts for cash. This was not only not unusual, it was an established custom."

IN the summer of 1920 the government of Italy intimated to that of the United States that it would welcome a statement of its attitude on the subject of recognition of the Russian government. The then Secretary of State, Mr. Bainbridge Colby, in reply gave the arguments which apparently hold with Secretary Hughes and the Department of State to the present time. It was stated that the Bolshevist rulers did not hold their power by the will or consent of any considerable number of the Russian people but were representatives of a small minority only thereof and by means of savage repression retained control: that the Soviet regime was "based upon the negation of every principle of honor and good faith, and every usage and convention underlying the whole structure of international law: the negation, in short, of every principle upon which it is possible to base harmonious and trustful relations, whether of nations or individuals .... The responsible leaders of the regime have frequently and openly boasted that they are willing to sign agreements and undertakings with foreign powers, while not having the slightest intention of observing such undertaking or carrying out such agreements. This attitude of disregard of obligations voluntarily entered into they base upon the theory that no compact or agreement made with a non-Bolshevist government can have any moral force for them. They have not only avowed this as a doctrine, but have exemplified it in practice.

"MOREOVER, it is within the knowledge of the United States that the Bolshevist government is itself subject to the control of a political faction, with extensive ramifications through the Third International and that this body, which is heavily subsidized by the Bolshevist government from the public revenues of Russia, has for its openly avowed aim the promotion of Bolshevist revolutions throughout the world .... Inevitably, therefore, the diplomatic service of the Bolshevist government would become a channel for intrigues and the propaganda of revolt against the institutions and laws of the countries with which it was at peace, which would be an abuse of friendship to which enlightened governments cannot subject themselves."

TO the point of view expressed here, Mr. Borah took great exception and also took pains to prove the falsity of certain newspaper reports in reference to the new Russia, and to inquire individually of men who had spent several months in travel and study in Russia under the Bolshevist regime. He quoted a portion of a letter from Bishop Neulsen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a statement of ex-Governor James P. Goodrich of Indiana. These showed that the government in Russia was stable, that there was, in 1922 at least, no apparent danger of revolution, that the "Soviet Government has a department of education larger than any other department, and is making an honest effort to train the people," and that, as far as religion was concerned, there was "prefect liberty to preach." Life and property were being protected and trade relations were being carried on with many countries.

IT is clear that one of the main reasons why the United States government has been so determined in its refusal to associate with Soviet Russia has been because of its dislike of opening an opportunity in the United States for the entrance and spread of Bolshevist propaganda. Those who fear this possibility can without a doubt point to the Zinovieff letter, and to certain apparent waterings in China from the springs of Bolshevist propaganda. On the other hand this bugaboo seems not to frighten imperialist Japan; there, as mentioned above, it seems rather to be a question of *quid pro quo* than fear of being tarred with the Russian brush that hinders the consummation of the negotiations between the two countries. Certainly fear has not struck Senator Borah's manly bosom. "I never have been able to understand the shivering fear which some people in this country entertain with reference to the effect of this propaganda from Russia or elsewhere Whom is it going to hurt? I do not think it would affect the Senate. I do not think it would affect the House of Representatives. Whom are you afraid of—the farmers? It is the farmer in Russia who has destroyed or modified communism. It is the peasantry in Russia that represents individualism. It is the eighty-five per cent of the people in Russia who have made that propaganda absolutely worthless and futile. You could pile your carloads of propaganda into the center of the agricultural population and they would use it for fuel. Whom is it going to undermine?"

IT will be most interesting to see whether Borah will succeed to Senator Lodge's mantle—if so he will certainly stretch it—and whether he will be able to affect the government policy even if he does become Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee. Will a new lease on political life affect Messrs. Hughes' and Coolidge's outlook on the Russian situation? Some augurs claim to see a weakening of American influence in China and attribute it, partly at least, to the growing influence

of Russia. President Roosevelt feared Russian influence in China and helped bolster up Japan as a counter irritant. If Germany, and Russia, *and* China, *and* Japan should make an alliance there may be those who will blame the United States for its negative attitude and say "We told you so"—and for such a chorus Senator Borah would probably act as precentor.

Thanksgiving Day

(By The President of the United States of America)

A PROCLAMATION

We approach that season of the year when it has been the custom for the American people to give thanks for the good fortune which the bounty of Providence through the generosity of nature has visited upon them. It is altogether a good custom. It has the sanction of antiquity and the approbation of our religious convictions. In acknowledging the recepit of Divine favor, in contemplating the blessings which have been bestowed upon us, we shall reveal the spirtual strength of the nation.

The year has been marked by a continuation of peace, whereby our country has entered into a relationship of better understanding with all the other nations of the earth. Ways have been revealed to us by which we could perfrom very great service through the giving of friendly counsel, through the extension of financial assistance, and through the exercise of a spirit of neighborly kindliness of less-favored peoples. We should give thanks for the power which has been given into our keeping with which we have been able to render these services to the rest of mankind.

At home, we have continually had an improving state of the public health, the production of our industries has been large, and our harvests have been bountiful. We have been remarkably free from disorder and remarkably successful in all those pursuits which flourish during a state of domestic peace. An abundant prosperity has overspread the land. We shall do well to accept all these favors and bounties with a becoming humility and dedicate them to the service of the righteous cause of the Giver of all Good and Perfect Gifts. As the Nation has prospered, let all the people show that they are worthy to prosper by rededicating America to the service of God and man.

Therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, hereby proclaim and fix Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of November, as a day for national thanksgiving. I recommend that the people gather in their places of worship and at the family altars and offer up their thanks for the goodness which has been shown to them in such a multitude of ways. Especially I urge them to supplicate the Throne of Grace that they may gather strength from their tribulation; that they may gain humility from their victories; that they may bear without complaining the burdens that shall be placed before them; and that they may be increasingly worthy in all ways of the blessings that shall come to them.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set may hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the United States.

Done at the city of Washington, this fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-ninth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

By the President,

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Secretary of State.

Dr. Fearn Sponsors Sale of Wusih Products

Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, 30 Route Pichon, will have on sale at her Sanitorium, on Friday and Saturday, November 28-29, products of the Wusih Technical School. Included in these articles made by the students are excellent Christmas presents for children. Doll's furniture, houses, toys of all description and nursery furniture can be had at reasonable prices.

Why Was Wu Pei-fu Allowed to Escape?

BY CHARLES DAILEY

NOTHING is so dead as a defeated militarist in China, but always care is taken that in the event of the political demise of any real leader he shall not become entirely down and out. Such is the status of Wu Pei-fu. Utterly routed as a politician, his army destroyed and his teeth as a militarist drawn, he has been permitted to escape from his enemies. His head could have been taken had it been sought. Instead he was allowed to get away in personal safety. It was not desired that he should be a down-and-outer. It remains for the future to reveal whether he will try to come back, and with what success. It will be a long and tedious process, b t for some months the question will be asked: "What of Wu Pei-fu?"

This running chronicle of events left Wu Pei-fu virtually trapped in Tientsin, hard pressed on two sides and awaiting what reinforcements could come to him from south of the Yellow river. That was on Saturday, November 1. By that time it was known that Chang Tso-lin had received the surrender of 30,000 of Wu's troops who had been unable to extricate themselves from Chinwangtao and Shanhaikwan. The Chihli forces who came to Tientsin had got away by rail or steamship and numbered in all about 20,000. The remainder may be put down as casualties, captives or as fugitives. The casualties of Wu's army, nearly all of which were at Hsimenchai and Chiumen, are estimated to have been in excess of 10,000. Those of the Fengtien army were about 7,000 and the most of these men were expended in the effort to take Chiumen, although about 30 per cent were lost in the give-and-take fighting that followed at Hsimenchai. The casualties at other points on the battle line were negligible.

Wu had taken stock of his army and of his chances by November 1 and knew that he was finished unless troops promised him from South of the Yellow river could reach him before Chang Tso-lin was able to follow up his easily-won victory and compel Wu to make a stand before Tientsin, as Feng also would compel a stand to the northwest thereof. On that day Feng had Wu's forces definitely stopped at Yangtsun and forces of cavalry sent across by Chang Tso-lin were completing an encircling movement in co-operation with an enveloping operation by Shensi and Feng Yu-hsiang troops. The main body of Chang Tso-lin's troops was coming down the railway from Shanhaikwan and their progress was delayed by the troop trains of the Wu Pei-fu forces ahead of him on the single-track railway.

It was on this day that Wu learned that the cards were finally stacked against him. Cheng Hsih-chi, the military governor of Shantung, upon whom he had depended, came out for Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, whose adherent he had been in the old days, and got astride the Tientsin-Pukow railway in the neighborhood of Lincheng, in southern Shantung. This cut off any aid that might have been sent from the south. Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, Tuchun of Kiangsu upon whom Wu had counted in return for the troops sent him for the fighting on the Shanghai front, was thus able to get on the fence very nicely and Marshal Tuan published a telegram purporting to come from him in which he was quoted as casting his lot for the former Anfu Premier. In any event, the jig was up with Wu Pei-fu with the Tientsin-Pukow railway cut, and he knew it. Chang Shao-tsen abandoned his effort to mediate between Wu and Feng.

Wu Pei-fu Leaves North China

It was known in Peking Saturday night that Wu had made up his mind to flee as soon as he could. The impression existed that he would make for the Yangtze, where failing to enlist the support of the lower provinces he would proceed to the upper reaches and there try to set up some form of inter-provincial government in opposition to the new group coming into power in Peking, but first he undoubtedly would stop of at Tsingtao, where his staunch friend Kao En-Hung holds sway.

By Sunday, November 2, it seemed certain that Chang Tso-lin, either under pressure from Tuan Chi-jui or through magnanimity wholly unsuspected of him, was leaving a way open for Wu to flee by sea from Tientsin. Surely Chang was not coming down as rapidly as he might have done had he desired the complete destruction of Wu. There were signs also that Wu was deferring his flight until he was able to get in touch with his various commanders retreating from Chinwangtao and to instruct them as to the disposition of their forces. Otherwise they must disintegrate into a rabble which would imperil Tientsin and the foreign concessions

there. Certainly Wu Pei-fu was remaining on his train in Tientsin Central station and waiting for something.

It was on Sunday that the Presidential seals were turned over to the interim Cabinet. On that day Yangtsun fell, as was certain to be the case, since it had been lightly held from the start and the forces of Feng moved on to Peitsang, only eight miles from Tientsin and within the limits where fighting is forbidden under the Boxer protocol. So early on the morning of November 3, Wu Pei-fu, accompanied by a bodyguard of about 600 men, departed from Tientsin for Tangku and later boarded the cruiser *Haichi*. He had issued as his final orders the instructions to his men that those of them who desired to remain in the army should enlist under the banner of Tuan Chi-jui. The resignation of the President had been promulgated formally on Sunday, though he remained in the Palace grounds a virtual prisoner, but was transferred to the house in which Emperor Kwang Hsu was imprisoned by the Empress Dowager and remained until his death. At a quieter time it was assumed that Citizen Tsao Kun would quietly proceed to the British concession in Tientsin and enter into a life of retirement. There was nothing more to hold Wu Pei-fu and so he departed between suns.

By the afternoon of Sunday Tuan Chi-Jui, from his home in the British concession of Tientsin, was beginning to get his own program formulated. It seemed certain that he would ask Chang Tso-Lin to return to Manchuria with his forces and await instructions and that also he would order Feng Yu-Hsiang to return to Peking as soon as the safety of Tientsin could be assured. Marshal Tuan gave evey indication of proceeding slowly in order to avoid making serious mistakes and also to afford opportunity for those Tuchuns who had been sitting on the fence to come voluntarily into his camp. He had returned to the position in national politics he held in 1919, when the Anfu party was at the height of its power and he wished to take no chance of another disaster such as occurred to him in the summer of 1920, when he was routed by the combined forces of Wu Pei-Fu and Chang Tso-Lin.

Japan Influence Felt in Peking

The Anfu clique was again in the saddle, and that meant a great moral victory for Japan. It meant, if all went well, that Japan again would dominate the policies of the Peking government, that the Nishihara and other questionable loans would be validated, but it did not and does not mean that China is any nearer reunification than before. It would not please Japan to have a united China. There would always be the possibility in that event that China would turn against Japan, as some day she may, and it is to Japan's interests that China should have a weak government. It was not surprising, therefore, as early as November 2, to hear expressions of confident views on the part of the Japanese, that Wu Pei-Fu would set up some form of autonomous government somewhere along the Yangtze, and this seemed to fit in very well with the Japanese desires. There are numerous reasons why influences should have left open a way for Wu Pei-Fu to escape from Tientsin. He could have been captured at any time and Feng Yu-Hsiang's $100,000 reward for him claimed.

On Monday, November 3, the President having been driven out, the Cabinet met to formulate the new government, but acting on a tip from Feng Yu-Hsiang proceeded stealthily, for Marshal Tuan was not yet fully determined on a policy. Wu Pei-Fu was finished. His six divisions and fifteen mixed brigades were broken, scattered, disintegrated. Tsao Kun, as a political factor, also was finished and the Chihli party was no more. By now the situation began to clarify and with the wafting away on the winds of the smoke of battle and the smoke-screens of partisan politics it was possible to discern the clever hand of Tuan Chi-Jui in much that had led to the collapse of both military and political fronts. It was seen by tracing antecedents that his relatives or intimate friends were in all the important commands.

Only the treachery of Feng Yu-Hisang has not been explained and must await future developments. A year or more must elapse before the truth may be known. If by that time the Christian general has been eased out of great power and relegated to a minor province or if he rises to strength in the councils of the new powers of Peking, then only can a proper appraisal be put upon him. Unless there was an understanding with Tuan Chi-Jui prior to September 1, it seems unlikely that Tuan will trust Feng Yu-Hsiang, but will permit him to profit during the interval until Tuan can assume control. As a political power Feng is not expected to count much. With Tuan building up an army of his own, and with Chang Tso-Lin having nothing in common with Feng it seems that within a twelvemonth Feng may be nothing more than the military governor of some province, and perhaps not one of his own choosing.

It was on November 2, that the new Cabinet formally invited Marshal Tuan to come to Peking. It was on that day also that the first troops of Feng Yu-Hsiang entered the native city of Tientsin to assist the police authorities in the rounding up and disarming of the broken army of Wu Pei-Fu. Chang Tso-Lin formally asked Tuan to assume charge of the People's Army as generalissimo and consented to annul the declaration of the autonomous government of Manchuria when Tuan assumed charge of affairs in Peking. There was every sign that Tuan not only would proceed cautiously, but that he would assume semi-dictatorial powers. By Monday all idea of the election of Marshal Tuan to the Presidency by the vote of Parliament was abandoned, for he had expressed the view publicly that Parliament itself was illegal, and the Constitution likewise. This meant that he would begin at the bottom and meantime, with an army at his back, would be the dictator of China.

The clearest definition of his position was given by Marshal Tuan to Grover Clark, editor of the Peking *Leader*, who interviewed him in Tientsin on November 2. It was then that he outlined his idea of a fundamental reconstruction and a thorough housecleaning. He cited mistakes of a "hasty, patchwork system" set up when the Republic was founded, and said China must have a form of administration adapted to the conditions in China and not one copied slavishly from that of the Western countries. He said the working out of such a system would require time and that meantime a provisional arrangement was necessary.

As to the exact character of this provisional government Marshal Tuan at no time has expressed himself. He said the drafting of a constitution was the first essential, which he insisted should not be the work of the present or any other Parliament, but of a specially chosen constitutional convention. During the months that must elapse until a fundamental government can be provided for and established there must of necessity be a provisional government and Marshal Tuan expressed the hope that the leaders of the country without regard for party or other affiliations would join him in a conference to be held in the immediate future to decide just what should be done and what form the provisional government should take.

Marshal Tuan referred to the recent changes as being in the nature of a revolution—not of so violent a kind as that which overthrew the Manchu monarchy and established a republic, but fully as important. Until a start had been made in the way of preparing for a permanent and legally formed government he felt that those now in control of the administrative machinery of the provinces must remain in order to prevent drifting into chaos. Although he did not say so, the inference was plain, that there must be some powerful head who would keep the provincial administrators from getting out of bounds and also to see that a form of government is carried on that will not endanger the treaties or relations with foreign governments. For that reason I have assumed that it is a dictatorship that Marshal Tuan proposed to head. To what extent the old groups and parties will break up for the new alignment and what force, if any, it may be necessary to bring to bear, remains to be seen. It seems certain that when history is written Tuan Chi-Jui will be known as Dictator Tuan if he actually emerges from his retirement

What of Wu Pei-fu?

We now come to the question raised in the first of this series of articles: "What of Wu Pei-fu?" There is no disposition to punish him for his offense of having been on the losing side, nor has there yet developed any indication that he will be invited to participate in the conference Marshal Tuan hopes to convene. To all appearances Wu Pei-fu departed from Tientsin, a defeated but not a revengeful man. If he is not to be lost on the sea of oblivion, then his strongest play would be to set up some sort of autonomous government with whatever power he can rally, in order that his voice may be heard in the councils that must follow. How far he can gain support and to what extent he will seek it remain to be demonstrated He rose to the heights of military power only to be defeated by the treachery of one he had chosen for the command of one of his armies. It is not so certain that he would not have been defeated in any event, for Chang Tso-lin had a better prepared army. As a politician, Wu Pei-fu had been an utter failure from the start and never was able to get the co-operation so necessary for success.

Of Wu Pei-fu's departure it can only be said that he left Tientsin with the expression on his lips of his desire that an honest peace be established and a better government set up for China. He said he would fight if attacked, but if left alone would cause no one any trouble. In his final interview before his departure, which was also with Grover Clark, late in the night and only a few hours before his train left Tientsin for Tangku, Wu Pei-fu said he was not now and never was in favor of fighting for the mere sake of fighting. He favored peace as much as any one, but it must be an honest peace—a peace in which the integrity and

authority of the government would be preserved. Such a peace he would welcome heartily.

There was every indication that Wu Pei-fu would form some sort of a coalition south of the Yellow river and await developments. The strength of such a coalition would determine the weight that Wu-Pei-fu would have in the formation of a new government, provided he is asked. If strong enough, he must be consulted, despite his statement that he will not fight unless attacked, for no reorganization of China can be complete unless he is either finally dealt with or considered.

Wu Pei-fu said he could count upon the support of ten provinces, and he named them: Honan, Shensi, Hunan, Hupeh, Szechwan, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Fukien. This is disputed. Marshal Tuan asserts that Marshal Chi of Kiangsu has definitely committed himself to Tuan, and that also he has assurances from some of the other provinces claimed by Wu. It would seem that Chi is sitting on the fence, and likewise Hsiao Yao-Nan, the super-tuchun of Hupeh and Hunan. Anhwei and Kiangsu, with Fukien and Chekiang, must jump with the wind, for each is within easy reach of the quick-and-ready Chi Hsieh-Yuan of Nanking. Honan and Szechwan safely may be counted for Wu Pei-fu, and possibly Shensi, in spite of the part that Shensi troops played in the downfall of Wu. With these three provinces established as a come-and-get-me-if-you-dare stamping ground, Wu Pei-fu might come back. Certainly he can prevent complete reunification. Sun Yat-Sen, worn out by fighting that has brought him nothing, is eager to join up with Marshal Tuan and his son, Sun Fo, is now in Tientsin in conference with him. That would bring in Kwantung and Kwangsi provinces. Yunnan and Kweichow are already semi-independent, but might be won over by Wu.

Taking it by and large, Wu Pei-fu is not finished unless he is captured and punished. If left alone he can recoup himself and his arms in the upper Yangtze provinces. He may or may not attempt it. If he comes heartily into a reunification plan with such provinces as he can control he will exact some sort of a reward. If he does not come in, China will not be united. That might suit Japan, for reasons I have mentioned already. But it will not suit the Chinese. They are wearied of this incessant turmoil and the treasury-raiding by the groups in power. The future fate of China depends largely upon Wu Pei-fu, now that he has been generously permitted to escape. He is not of revengeful nature, but will not surrender without compensation. Complete reunification of China cannot be realized until the conundrum is answered: "What of Wu Pei-fu?"

Peking, November 15 1924.

Extraterritorial Rights Discussed at Meeting of American Women

The foreign and Chinese interpretations of extraterritoriality were given at a meeting of the American Association of University Women at its regular meeting, Tuesday afternoon, November 25, at the foreign Y. W. C. A. J. B. Powell, editor of the *China Press* and publisher of the *Review*, in his talk dealt with the origin and history of extraterritoriality in China, with Chinese law, the various treaties made between foreign powers and China, to the discussion of extraterritoriality at both the Paris and Washington Conferences, and the resolutions passed. He concluded his talk by summarizing the entire situation in relation to the present situation in China and the dissatisfaction felt by certain elements of the Chinese population, with the existing foreign jurisdiction.

R. Y. Lo, in discussing the situation from the Chinese point of view, referred to extraterritoriality as a survival of an antiquated system of personal sovereignty and said that, properly, extraterritoriality is without the pale of international law. He stated that the system is no longer satisfactory as the China of today is very changed and different from the China when the first extraterritorial treaties were made. He said also there were too many disadvantages arising from the uncertainty of the law in civil matters, cited the disparity of punishments, and the lack of certainty of punishment in many cases for foreign offenders. "The extra legal right of extraterritoriality is a national humiliation," said the Chinese speaker, "in the eyes of the Chinese people. Were extraterritoriality abolished there would be removed the greatest obstacle to mutual understanding and good-will between the Chinese and the foreigners. Its abolition would also tend to remove the suspicion that foreign missionaries are the vanguard of Western imperialism."

Illegal Military Taxes Undermining China's Position

BY PETER S. JOWE

SINCE her door was thrust open to intercourse with other countries, China has rightly claimed the world's attention and admiration as a country of riches and opportunities. This is justified by her geographical greatness and the immensity of her natural resources. For some time in the past and to a lesser extent at the present time, it has been the fashion of writers on China to describe the country as a land capable of great production. Through the course of the past several decades, practically all the salient facts of commercial and industrial possibilities of China had been made known to the outside world, and this enlightenment of the latter resulted in the creation of keen interest in China. The final result of this process of contact was that an unceasing influx from foreign countries of seekers of commerce and riches began to be brought to her threshold. Foreign capital and methods were soon introduced, and before long, a rapid transition from her crude existence to modern life came to pass. This development of China had no doubt great benefit on the Chinese people and the foreign investors. If one reflects on the profitable and wonderful changes that foreign intercourse has wrought upon old China, one would naturally hope that such development will continue on a larger scale in the future.

The continuation of an otherwise great and rapid commercial and industrial development of China is unfortunately being arrested through the adverse advertising that China has had abroad within recent years. The conditions of decay of China—her political impotency, overbearing militarism, banditry, and general outlawry—are now widely known through newspaper publicity, and foreign investors no longer look upon China as a safe field for their investments. Their confidence has weakened, and they are becoming more querulous as to the existing conditions in China. Now vis-a-vis this scepticism, conditions as they affect foreign trade in China are getting worse. The most important development in connection with the present state of chaos is the attempt of the provincial military chieftains to extend the arms of taxes imposed by themselves for their own convenience to foreign merchants and goods in the interior. This is noticeable is most provinces, and the most notable of such attempts is the so-called "smokers'" tax on foreign cigarettes in various provinces. The latter scheme is now in its trial period, and other provinces are looking on its success with eager eyes before they start it in their own spheres of influence. The most successful of all, however, is the deliberate scheme of military commanders of Szechuen to impose local military taxes, without authorization from the government, on foreign goods passing up and down the famous Upper Yangtze Gorges.

Illegal Taxes on Foreign Goods

Military taxes are at the present time nothing strange to the native merchants. They have to pay if they want their cargoes to pass through. Whether Peking or even the provincial government approves of such taxes, it is not their business to know. So this undisputed authority on the part of petty local military commanders gives them an absolute power to act. Not satisfied with the incomes from native merchants, these military officers and soldiery then angled on the increasing bulk of foreign commerce in Szechuen. They tried to extend their taxes to foreign goods, and gradually they assumed enough courage to enforce them. Their success in this line has become more apparent everyday, and there is no telling what they might not do to impose illegal taxes on foreign goods over and above the recognized Maritime Customs taxes of China.

The gravest aspect of the situation, however, is not in the illegal taxes now being enforced in Szechuen, but their indefinite expansion should be the subject of concern of the best elements of China. Aside from retarding the commercial development of Szechuen, the richest province of China, they impair the prospect of international assistance in China's great development. The militarists who impose such taxes may triumph at their innovation, but in the course of events, the Chinese people are the sure losers. China has very much to hope from the development of her resources, and in this the cooperation of the world is almost a matter of necessity. It is quite true there is a large amount of latent capital in China, which if called forth for developing China's resources may not be badly insufficient. But, the fact remains that foreign capital and cooperation are necessary factors in unearthing China's riches. It should be the efforts of the Chinese to prepare the field and induce the investments from abroad to accelerate the movement. But on the contrary,

the militarists of China are placing numerous stumbling-blocks to impede foreign trade in the interior. This has the inevitable effect of mapping China out as a country sound for investment. Political disturbances and banditry are sufficient deterrents to intending and prospective investors, but putting these aside, what would they think of China trade if they know that besides bandits, China is also infested by loose soldiery and military money-grabbers who will pinch their throats if they refuse to pay taxes every mile their cargoes travel.

As has been said it is not illegal military taxes in Szechuen province that cause consequence. It is rather the general outlook in the country. In China every province is today governed by an unwieldy militarist. Every militarist knows that his duty is to get as much money as he can from the territory under his jurisdiction. Today everything that can be done to extort money from Chinese merchants and business men is being done. It may be of interest to refer in passing to a recent attempt of military extortion. The authorities of Hankow, acting under a hint from military commanders, recently proposed to levy a tax on every coffin sold, which means that a man must continue to pay taxes before he goes to his grave and his death does not remove such obligation. Other funny ways of taxing are in vogue in various parts of China. But if the military moneygetters get the happy information that their more ambitious fellow commanders in Szechuen succeeded in laying their hands on foreign goods, and this with complete impunity, will they not jump right after it to make up the lost time? Chances are if the action of commanders in Szechuen is countenanced by the overlord, it is more than likely that other provincial chiefs can also come to terms with their supreme commander on the division of the spoils. If this state of affairs comes to pass, it would mean that the whole system of foreign trade in China will be upset, and stagnancy of business will be the result.

The Customs Tariff Conference

Another critical point in this situation is the effect illegal taxes will have on the position of China at the proposed Customs Tariff Conference. China has made successful appeals and also pledges at the Washington Conference. In return the various Powers agreed on a plan whereby they will assist China to increase her revenues to an enormous extent by increasing the tariff rates of the Maritime Customs in China. To avail of this opportunity, China has already appointed a Commission now headed by Dr. C. T. Wang and Admiral Tsai Tin-kan. The latter are working on preparatory steps for the discussions of the conference. But when questions are discussed in strict reference to facts, mere eloquence on the part of the Chinese delegates will not be able to do anything to turn the discussion in favor of China, if the present state of illegal taxes is persisted in and allowed to spread.

Now to turn to the situation in Szechuen, one would say that things are taking a turn not necessarily good for China. The province of Szechuen is now ruled over in sections by different commanders who acknowledge allegiance to Marshal Wu Pei-fu or the Peking government. Several years before the present rulers assumed control, Szechuen was as divided then as it is today. During those years of division and civil wars, it so transpired that each commander, whether he was in charge of one small district or more, was in a position to impose and enforce taxes without reference to any authority whatsoever. The taxes at first took the form of petty dues under the names of "local protection dues," "military contributions," "road repair dues," "peace-preserving fees," and the like. They were not outright taxes, but were little extras imposed on the merchants besides the likin and regular taxes. These went on year after year, and thus the system daily became more ramified and numerous. Nobody ever tried to question the situation, and so it grew. When the present governors and commanders get control of Szechuen, they so extended the idea on foreign goods, that foreign business began to feel the pinch. Foreign merchants were first gently asked to pay protection fees for their cargoes, and gradually the illegal taxes previously applied only to the native merchants, began to be enforced on them under protest. As the militarists tightened their hands by holding up cargoes for passage money wherever they go in Szechuen, the alarm then becomes more pronouncedly felt in foreign commercial circles.

The ways that foreign owned cargoes are affected by military taxation in Szechuen are twofold. The first in the direct assessment on goods owned by foreign firms but are in transit through the districts controlled by individual troops. This amounts to illegal exactions and unwarranted detention of goods and delay of their transportation. The cases in which foreign merchants are bothered in this way are so frequent and numerous that they seldom think of making protests through Consuls in order to get redress. On the contrary, they would rather go some roundabout way by arriving at a settlement with the troops seizing their goods, instead of making feeble protests which only entail in resultless delay. The attitude of compromise quickly gives the militarists greater freedom to act, and the result is most disastrous.

Foreigners Pay Taxes Also

Now we have reports that British, American and other foreign shipping in various sections of the Upper Yangtze is now being directly taxed. It started at Wanhsien and now becomes a widespread practice in Szechuen. This direct taxation on foreign shipping began in theory as a tax on Chinese goods only, but has now become a direct tax on the foreign steamers carrying the goods, irrespective of the flags. The militarists, in order to obtain the money, threatened that if the money was not paid by the shipping companies, they would use force to exact it. By force they meant such insuperable obstacle as they can place in the way of cargo delivery and discharging, and the hint of boycott is often employed for intimidation. The shipping companies are in all cases obliged to despatch their goods with the utmost speed, and therefore, cannot afford to suffer delay and loss of time. This made them pay what was demanded, charging the amount to the owners of the cargo. But their action of compromise was later regretted; for what they did was simply a voluntary act and the same as handing over valuables at the call of "hands up." Fearing the reaction of the policy on their permanent business on the Yangtze, the shipping companies went a step further by ceasing to charge the tax to cargo-owners and paying the money out of their own account. This they did because they wanted to maintain the solid principal that on cargo, foreign or Chinese, carried in vessels of a foreign type between ports opened by treaty, the only authorities in a position to levy taxes, or to control, or to interfere in any other way with the vessels transporting the goods, are the Chinese Maritime Customs. In other words, the illegal military taxes are an unauthorized duplication of the Customs' levies.

Much attention has been aroused to this situation. It is the general opinion of foreign mercantile interests that continued toleration of such a state of affairs would lead to further complications, and in the end neither the Chinese government nor foreign merchants would get any advantage by ignoring the issue. In a recent editorial, the London *Times* called attention of manufacturers to this deplorable fact. That foreign goods are being illegally taxed in most parts of China," said the *Times* "is known to everybody interested in this market. This levy has assumed a new form which should be noted immediately by exporters lest they should be confronted by a big and possibly complicated issue without adequate advices." The Associated British Chambers of Commerce of China and the Consular authorities in the affected districts have the case under careful consideration.

It is just as much in the interest of China that the present government having control over Szechuen militarists take the matter in hand, and call a halt to the undesirable practice. If the latter are allowed to have their way in pilfering legitimate trade, the great development now being initiated in the rich province of Szechuen will be retarded, and the Chinese people would be at the bottom the heaviest losers. Enormous riches for all concerned are easily within expectation, if the interest of the world in Szechuen is kept up and encouraged. But to do this the easiest and most effective thing is to keep the trade route open and clear of all obstacles.

Kuling, October 24, 1924.

China Societies in America

Americans in China know that several China Clubs or Societies have been formed in America but may not have followed closely their development and work. There are five such clubs or societies, namely: China Society of America, New York; Friends of China Society, Chicago; China Commerce Club of Calif., San Francisco; China Club of Seattle, Seattle; and China Club of Southern California, Los Angeles. These clubs or societies, differ in organization and method, and to a certain extent in purpose, but all of them are serving to better acquaint the American people with the Chinese and their country. Furthermore, all of them act as a medium or center for the entertainment of guests and visitors from China, both Chinese and foreigners, living in China. In most, if not all of the Societies, there are Chinese members, either business men or students in America. The China Club of Seattle, is very active and effectively so. It was organized in 1916 and has a membership of approximately 400 including the leading American and chinese business men of the City.

China, The Home of the Fan

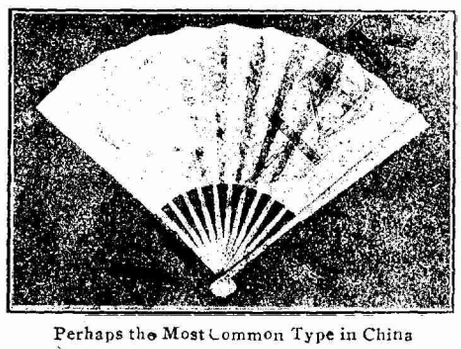
From the Chinese Economic Monthly

THE invention of the fan, along with gunpowder and the compass, is credited to China. The first record of a fan is contained in the annals of the Chow dynasty, when Emperor Chao Wang (1052-1001 B. C.) was presented with two tropical birds as tribute, the feathers of which were made into a fan by a courtier named Menghsia. Almost all kinds—feather, palm leaf, stretched silk gauze, "Hangchow" or folding, woven grass, straw braid, wheat straw—found in any part of the world are made inside the borders of China, different sections of the country being centers of production for different varieties.

Palm leaf fans, which have been popular in China since the third century, come mostly from the South, being exported chiefly from Canton, Kongmoon and Lappa. They are considerably cheaper than most of the others, and are an important factor in the commerce of the ports from which they are shipped. Had more care been taken in years gone by in their manufacture, they would heve been much more popular in the world's market than they are today. In 1892, 11 million of these fans were exported from China; 10 years later the export amounted to 41 million, or an increase of 300 per cent in a decade. However, partly in consequence of the decline in quality, and partly perhaps the changing taste abroad, demand decreased until now *all* fan exports total approximately thirty million pieces yearly.

Making the palm fan in South China is a household industry, just as the making of the Hangchow variety is a household industry in Central China. Thousands of women and children are engaged in cutting the leaves, for which work they receive from 10 to 20 cents for 100 pieces. The cheapest of these fans, when finished, do not have the edges bound, although most are trimmed and sewn. The best grades are bound with silk and sell for from 20 to 50 cents each, while the medium variety fetch from $2.50 to $4 per 100. The cheapness and durability of this fan make it popular throughout China, and each household, especially in Kwangtung province, may have six or eight or more tucked into corners convenient for the use of members of the family and guests.

Another variety to be seen in China is made of strawbraid sewn in a spiral about the center. This is rather small, the most popular size being but eight inches or so in diameter. At one time this kind, which is made in Hangchow in large quantities, was widely used by officials and students. It is not to be seen now to any large extent, as its appearance is not very striking and the public seem to prefer other varieties. The retail price of the strawbraid fan in Shanghai is from 20 to 50 cents.



Perhaps the Most Common Type in China

One of the cheapest fans found in the whole country has a bamboo handle which at the upper end is split to serve as stays for a paper web. These are made as part time employment in many parts of the Yangtze Valley, and peddlers sell them for two or three coppers each throughout the country districts. They are exported to Europe and America. In America they are largely used for advertising purposes, a business announcement being added to the picture.

The wheat straw variety is woven into fanciful designs, and is often brilliantly varnished or painted. Soochow is perhaps the chief center for the production of this variety. It is comparatively dear and does not stand hard service. These fans are usually given to children as presents.

About Canton a type popular with coolies and others of the poorer classes is a variation of the Hangchow style. It has a folding bamboo handle and a webbing of plain brown paper. Its durability commends it, some of them lasting for several seasons. It sells from 3 to 10 cents, according to size, quality of paper and general solidity.

Among the feather fans made in various parts of the country, there are of course many sizes and qualities. Those of peacock feathers are made largely in Canton and Huchow, and in varying quantities in many other parts of the country. One of the varieties is of ordinary white goose or chicken feathers, on which flowers and other designs are painted with oil. These, like fans of stretched gauze, are considered too delicate in appearance, as well as too fragile for use, for men, and only women carry them. A fan of this kind may be purchased retail for 80 cents or $1.

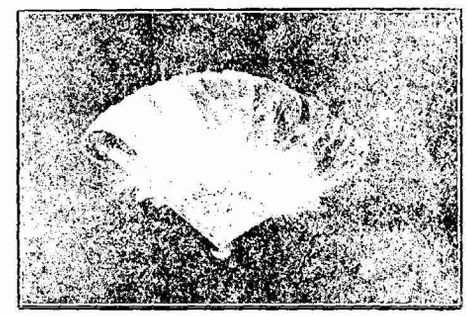
Some of the finer qualities of the variety require six or eight or even ten months to complete. The fine bamboo used in the stays is imported almost entirely from Annam. The stays of this bamboo are thin and flexible, being preferred because their flexibility creates a strong current of air with but little effort.

It has been said that although millions of fans are made in this country yearly, there are no factories for producing large quantities. This is not exactly true, as one company, at least, in Shanghai, the Commercial Press, is now devoting a section of its plant to manufacturing fans on a fairly large scale.

Hangchow Fan More Famous

The Hangchow kind is by far the most popular. More attention is given to its making and decorating than to all the others. The first record of a Hangchow fan is in tenth century (Sung dynasty). Guilds have been formed to look after interests of the Hangchow fan makers and to standardise the quality, and the decorative work is quite a professional occupation. Nanking at one time was a producing center of considerable importance, and about 1900 there were 60,000 or 70,000 persons employed in Nanking alone to put together the Hangchow fan. Now, however, Kiukiang, Huchow, Soochow and Shanghai are of more importance than Nanking; although the industry is widespread throughout the Yangtze valley, supplying adjacent communities.

In those districts where fan making has become an industry of real importance, division of labor has been established, making the manufacture a more intricate process than the outside world might imagine. Even the materials are not to be had through one firm. One dealer handles the bamboo, which is later split and trimmed into stays. Another handles paper, and so on. In actual manufacture there are two divisions of work, — making the frame, or "fan bones," (扇骨), and the web, or "fan face." (扇面). In making the frame, which is of bamboo, ivory, bone, sandal wood or a similarly light but strong material, cutting it into small pieces. A second workshop does the finishing and polishing. If the handles are to be carved, a third workshop takes care of this item. When the stays and handles are made, a separate workshop does the mounting, and if art work is to be done on the paper, this is the province of still another workshop.



Of Goose or Peacock Feathers. A Product of Canton. The Stays are of Sandalwood.

Guild workmen in the cities and districts where fan-making is extensively carried on are jealous of the operation which custom recognises as their prescriptive right, and would certainly make trouble for the uninitiated who might attempt any part of the manufacturing procees not belonging to his class of workmanship. It is customary in some centers for some firms doing a wholesale business to secure materials for distribution to the shops, where the work is completed for the company's account. These firms pay the wages and secure the goods. Another class of firm which does both wholesale and retail trade purchases complete fans from the shops at so much per 100 pieces, and distributes them through its regular trade channels.

In the larger towns where fan making is a recognised full-time trade and guilds have been formed, the workmen performing one operation secure about the same pay as those in charge of another, although within each group there is a variation according to skill, etc. The expert receives as much as $1 a day and, of course, food. Those who have only recently completed their apprenticeship and those who are not experts in the work may get as little as 20 cents, with food.

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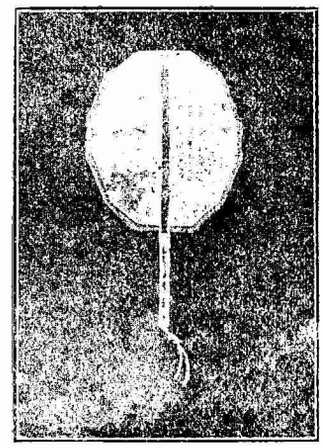
SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

In the country districts where careful division of labor is not maintained, work is done by households. A piece scale is arranged, women and children working on fans in their spare time, just as others in another neighborhood do similar work on embroidery or lace. Collectors from nearby cities make periodical visits for the output of these villages. In Shanghai, a center of fan manufacturing, the workers adhere to the same principle that governs fan manufacture in the rural districts. There are said to be thousands of women in Shanghai engaged solely in assembling, that is, pasting, the webs on to the stays.



Of Stretched Silk Gauze. The Figure is Printed. Made in Shanghai

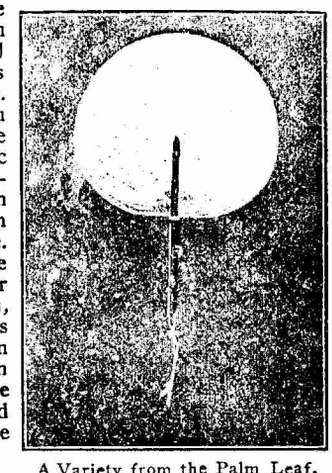
Embroidery decoration is another household piecework trade, ordinarily engaged in by girls. Agents supply the silk gauze in large sheets with the size of the fan frame outlined on it. Designs are traced at central shops and girls fill in the patterns, supplying their own thread. This is fairly important business in some districts, as about Soochow, for instance, and many girls earn their pocket money thereby.

In the decoration of fans, pictures, drawn, traced or painted, are used. Written inscriptions in Chinese are no less popular; mottoes and selections from the classics are often found on fans, the idea being that the mind as well as the face of the user may be refreshed. Most shops make it a practice to cater to the literary demands of their clientele, and whatever lines a buyer wishes recording are written on a purchase before delivery. Using these folding fans for advertising purposes is a recent innovation which is being taken up in Shanghai, and probably in other cities where Western keenness for original ideas in publicity is being copied.

In recent years the lithograph has been resorted to for the reproduction of pictures by noted artists. Wealthy persons of course have artists to draw individual pictures and to write for them, and many fans made in this fashion have become heirlooms, no longer to be used by a careless and overheated person, but to be hung on the wall or placed in a glass case.

Hand Carving Used

Carving work on the handles is also of high artistic value. Dragons and many other fanciful designs and figures are carved thereon. The casual work as done in the usual workshop, is of little more than passing artistic value, but occasionally an expert workmen is employed on a design which may take him a month or more to complete. A purchaser may pay a fee of $20 or more for a pair of artistic handles, or outside stays. Engravers of all classes take pride in their work, and even a man turning out the poorest grade feels it his privilege and right to cut his name at the bottom of a decorated stay.



A Variety from the Palm Leaf. A Canton Product.

Every city has a number of men who are noted for their artistic handwriting or painting, as the art of represnting Chinese hieroglyphics should be called. The demand for beautiful characters is steady, and those who can do this work find themselves established in a profession. The ordinary charge about Shanghai or Soochow for decorating one side of a fan in Chinese characters is $1, a charge which is doubled if the work is on gold paper. Well-known men, like scholars, industrial leaders, politicians, and others who have made a name for themselves sometimes lend their handwriting to decorate a fan for a friend or even for a stranger, and in this case the writing is in the nature of an autograph. Strangers are charged $4 or $5 for a decoration if the work is done by a professional artist; otherwise, a Chinese is very pleased to autograph a fan for any of his friends. This is one of the privileges in China of the friend of somebody in authority.

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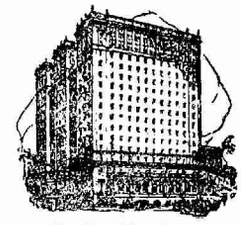

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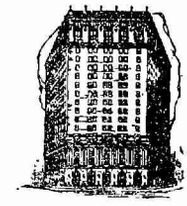

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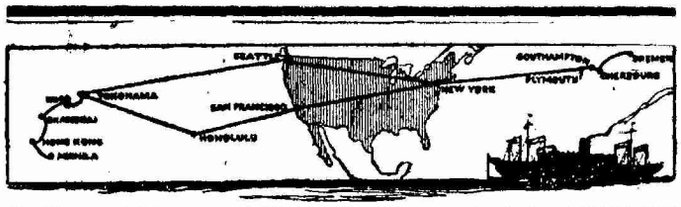

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Figures prepared by the Chinese Maritime Customs do not show specifically the number and variety of fans exported from each of the ports. Those giving the bulk value of foreign exports of all varieties show Hangchow to be first, Lappa second, Canton third, and Kongmoon fourth.

Detailed figures covering varieties are given in the report for Canton. Those for 1923 are as follows:

	EXPORTS TO					Re-Exports	Total Exports	
	Foreign Countries	Hongkong	China					
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity			Quantity	Quantity	Hk. Tls.
Fan Handles			322,650				322,650	3,171
Fans, Fancy		511,121	49,106				560,227	33,494
" Feather		29,206	10,960				40,166	9,411
" " Decorated		55,351	11,584				66,935	17,038
" Gauze		12					12	7
" Palm-leaf		449,649	2,026,444				2,476,093	66,310
" Palm-leaf Trimmed		4,032,309	1,027,985			401,900	5,462,194	101,179
" " Untrimmed		6,041,646	35,360,397			3,000	41,405,043	529,981
" Paper		187,050	19,878			19,680	226,608	8,881
" Decorated	700	159,010	29,531				189,241	7,349
" Silk		5,589	120				5,709	3,482

Just what is the value of the total fan output in China, it is difficult to estimate, as millions more are used in the country than go through the Customs stations. The total amount exported abroad, as listed by the Chinese Maritime Customs was in 1922, 30,511,000 pieces valued at Tls. 526,714 and in 1923, 28,573,000 pieces valued at Tls. 463,198.

Americans Purchase Peking Leader—Clark to be Editor

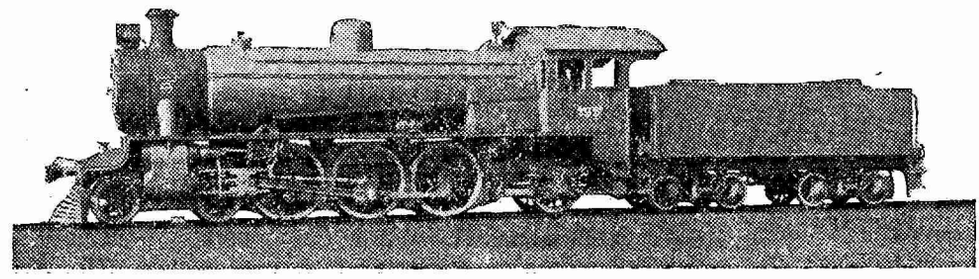
According to an announcement appearing in the Peking *Leader* for November 13, Grover Clark and a group of Americans including H. C. Faxon, former president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Peking; Dr. H. S. Houghton, director of the Peking Union Medical College; W. B. Pettus of the North China Union Language School and Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, president of Yenching University have purchased a controlling interest in the paper. The paper previously has been edited by Mr. Clark for several years but has been owned by a Chinese company headed by Leong Chiu-shun. Mr. Clark has lived in China and the Far East for many years and in addition to his journalistic work has served as professor of English literature at the Peking National University. He is a graduate of Oberlin College and the University of Chicago. Mr. Clark has been a frequent contributor to the *China Weekly Review*.

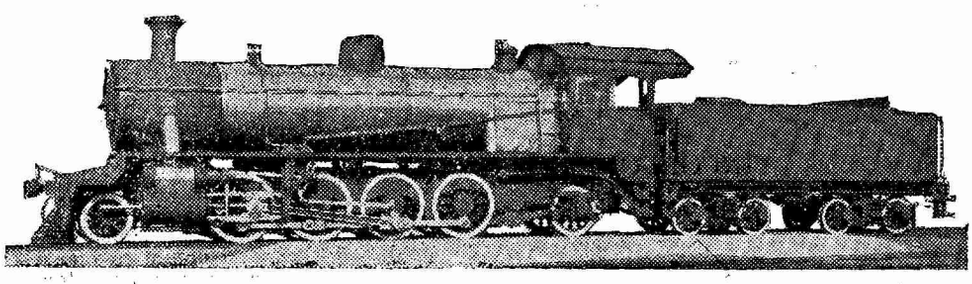
BALDWIN

Locomotives on the Peking-Mukden Railway

Mikado Type
Built 1919

Fourteen locomotives of this type were ordered in 1918. They are still meeting every requirement of active service.



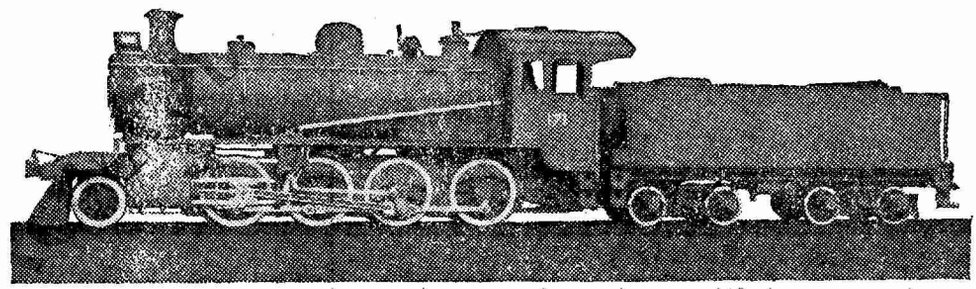


Consolidation Type
Built 1919 & 1921

Five of these locomotives were ordered in 1919 and two more in 1921. The seven still continue in excellent service.

Pacific Type
Built 1919

An order for sixteen of this type was placed in 1919. All these are giving splendid service.



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WHIST MAH JONG

Men and Events

Major Arthur Bassett of the British American Tobacco Company, Shanghai, is in Peking on a business trip. He plans to return to Shanghai at an early date.

The *Journal of the Association of China and American Engineers*, has changed its address from Peking to Hankow, in care of the Szechuen Hankow Railway, Hankow, China.

The directorate of the Wing On Textile Manufacturing Co., has extended invitations to the formal opening of the spinning weaving mills on Saturday, November 28, from 1 to 4 p. m.

Joe Haggeman of the Belting and Leather Products Corporation, returned to Shanghai after a six months furlough spent in the United States, last week on the *s. s. President Jackson.*

J. Glenn Babb, representative of the *Associated Press*, Tokio, Japan, is expected to arrive in Shanghai this week enroute to America by way of Europe. Mr. Babb plans to sail on the *s. s. Angkor*, December 4.

"Chinese Salamanders and Their Relations," was the subject of a lecture given by Arthur de C. Sowerby, at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, in the Hall, 5 Museum Road, Shanghai, on Thursday afternoon, November 27.

The Social Department of the American Women's Club plan to hold a tea dance and mahjong party at the Majestic Hotel on the afternoon of December 9. Tickets will be on sale at the Majestic for $2.00 including tea and dancing. Members of the American Women's Club will also have tickets for sale.

The marriage of John Rippey Morris and Miss Bernice Thomure, took place at Bonne Terre, Mo., on October 27, Mr. Morris has been connected with the Japan *Advertiser* (Tokio) for the last three years, and recently left for America on furlough. Mr. and Mrs. Morris will be at home in Tokio after December 24.

The wedding took place on Tuesday, November 25, of Marshall L. Dunn of Edward Evans, and Sons, Shanghai, and Miss Elsie McCormick, formerly on the staff of the *China Press* and now on a tour of the world, representing the New York *World*. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn left on their wedding trip on Tuesday, by way of Suez.

The Christian Endeavor Society in China is making preparations for its fortieth anniversary in the form of a national convention. There are 1,200 societies at present in various parts of China, according to the report issued by Edgar E. Strother, general secretary. The union is represented by secretaries in every province of China.

E. S. Cunningham, American Consul General at Shanghai and Mrs. Cunningham departed this week for Hankow on a business and pleasure trip. Mr. Cunningham was former Consul-General at Hankow and was stationed there for five years, this being his first visit to Hankow since that time. They expect to return to Shanghai, December 5.

It has recently been reported that the library which Baron Iwasaki purchased from the late Dr. Morrison of Peking, survived the fire and earthquake in Japan last year, and is now housed, together with other books on Far Eastern subjects, in a new building in Tokio, which contains besides the library, several other rooms which can be used by private students.

Arthur M. Brown, representative of marine, fire and life insurance companies in America, who has been traveling extensively in China, returned to his home in San Francisco on Saturday, November 22. Mr. Brown was accompanied to China by his wife and daughter. When traveling in China, Mr. Brown was accompanied by C. V. Starr of the American Asiatic Underwriters, Shanghai.

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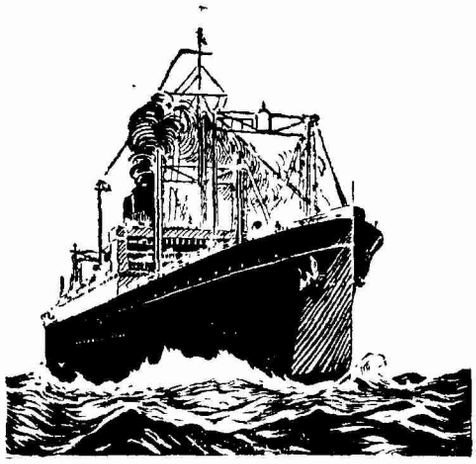

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"PRESIDENT GRANT"	*Dec. 17*
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According to a report, five of the nine ministers who are included in the New Peking Cabinet, are at present in Shanghai. They include, Tong Shao-yi, who declines the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs; Li Shih-hao, Admiral Ling Chien-chang, Yang Shu-kan, and Wang Chiu-ling.

The following paragraph is reprinted from the *Harbin Herald* with proper thanks: "A very interesting account of the possibilites of Northern Manchuria by Major Morgan Palmer has appeared in the *China Weekly Review* and been reprinted in various China papers. We much regret that the size of the Harbin Herald does not permit us to do the same thing, but commend our readers who are interested in the future of this territory to get hold of the article in question."

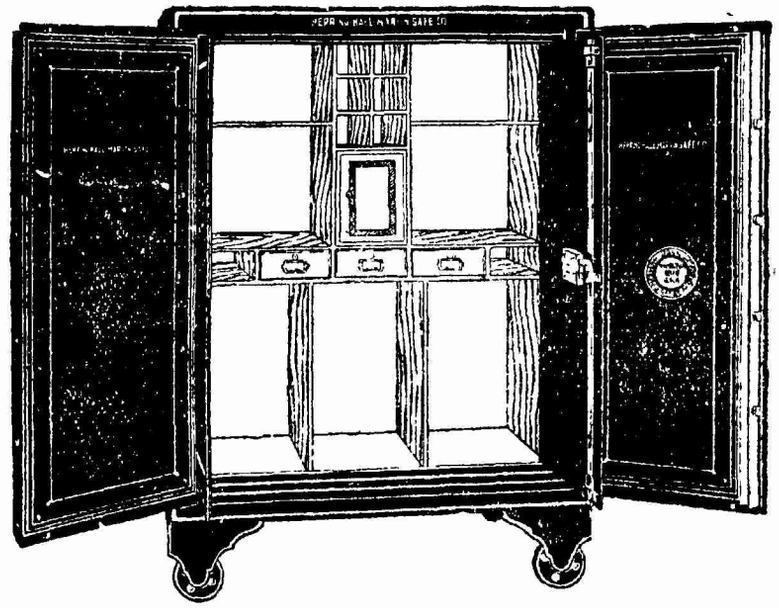
The following from the *Independent Herald* of Hankow: "Shades of Olive Schreiner! Messrs T. Fisher Unwin having published a reprint of 'The Story of a South African Farm' one of the most famous novels of the latter part of the nineteenth century the book is gravely reviewed by one H. P. Shastri in the 'China Weekly Review' as 'a new novel.' The reviewer is kind enough to say quite nice things about a novel that has run through nine or ten editions in the last twenty years, but where has he been buried all this time?"

In celebration of Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, November 27, the American community of Shanghai held services in the Holy Trinity Cathedral, at 11 o'clock. Consul-General E. S. Cunningham was chairman of the committee having the program in charge. Bishop H. Boaz, resident Bishop of the Southern Methodist Church, delivered the sermon. The program included the reading of the President's Proclamation, by Judge Milton D. Purdy of the U. S. Court for China, scripture reading, by the Rev. C. M. Drury; prayer, by the Rev. C. L. Boynton, and benediction by the Rev. C. F. McRae. There were several vocal and choir musical selections.

Members of the American Club and their friends were given a reception in the new club building Foochow Road on Friday, November 28. According to notices sent out it was planned to move into the new club on November 27 and 28, and all equipment to be moved by December 1. It is expected that the bed rooms and dining room will be usable this week but the formal reception and opening of the club is postponed until a later date. The German Club, composed of members of the German community in Shanghai, will occupy the old premises of the American Club on Nanking Road, when the members of the American Club move into their new club building on Foochow Road.

The Chinese Art and Industrial Exhibition, is one of the activities taken up by the China Society of Seattle, to take place in Seattle sometime this year. It is the first of its kind ever undertaken and each of the four hundred members of the Society is working with zealous effort. The cooperation of both the Chinese and American merchants of Seattle has been assured with their support and assistance. The exhibition will be held in the new Olympic Hotel, which has donated five of its public rooms free of charge. The United States Shipping Board has authorized the Admiral Oriental Line to carry the exhibits for the exhibition from Shanghai to Seattle at one half current tariff rates. The main purpose of the exhibition is to promote the commercial relationship between China and the United States and to create in America a better appreciation of Chinese culture.

The *Review* is in receipt of a postal card dated October 24, which was mailed by Junius B. Wood while a passenger on the *U. S. S. Shenandoah*, the American airship which recently made the trip across the United States and return. Mr. Wood who is correspondent for the Chicago *Daily News* and is well-known in the Orient was the only newspaper man who had the privilege of accompanying the U. S. Army officers who made the trial trip. The post card which Mr. Wood mailed had a special stamp which read, "Sky Mail from U. S. S. Shenandoah-first cruise over the United States, 9,000 miles: twice across the Rockies." The card bore the postmark of Clarksville, Tex., and apparently was dropped from the *Shenandoah* while over that place. Mr. Wood sent greetings and regards to members of the Rotary, American and Union clubs and said, "Never realized the open spaces in this country until seen from the air."



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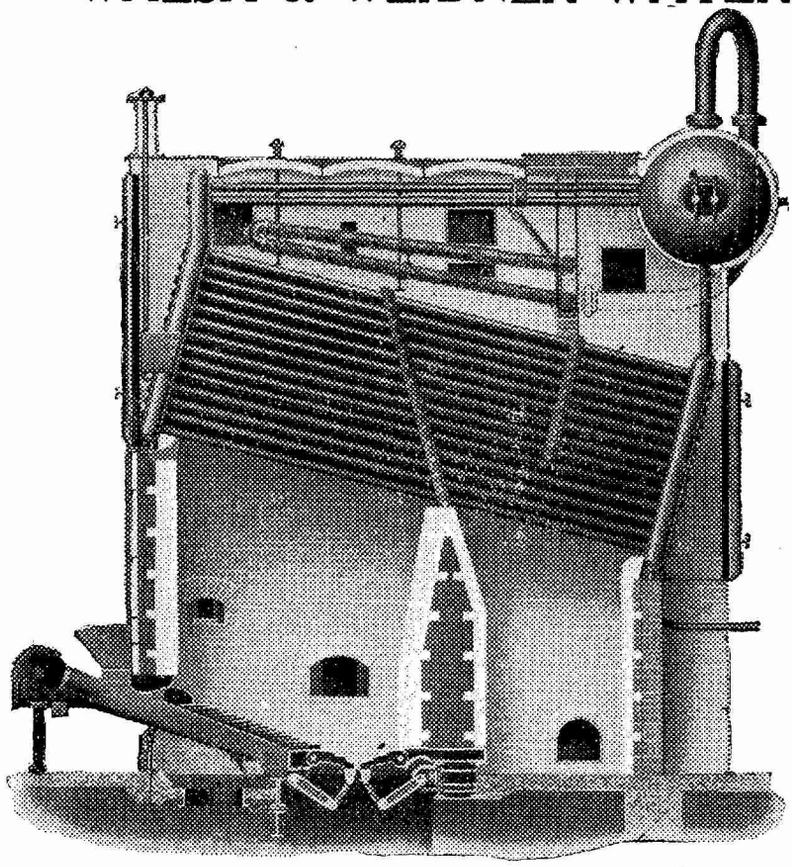

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Report of the Improvement of the River System of Chihli

According to the report recently issued by the Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli, material progress has since been made in the extension of surveys, the collection of data, and the investigation of schemes and improvement. Work on the Pei Ho partial reversion scheme has advanced rapidly and there was every prospect of the regulation works at Su Chuang being completed before the floods of 1925. Civil war, however, according to the report, has given the work a set back, and if the present situation should be prolonged, delay in completing the work is inevitable. The floods of 1923 were on the whole unimportant, but those of 1924 were remarkable both on account of the early date of commencement and their magnitude.

Maps which have kept pace with the surveys, and detailed descriptive information are contained in the report which gives a clear idea of the comprehensive work done by the Commission for the improvement of the river system. The number of surveys was reduced to three in February 1923 in order to provide establishment for the construction works at Su Chuang in connection with the Pei Ho partial reversion scheme. The progress was good up to the end of August 1924. Bandits interfered to some extent with the progress of the surveys. The value of the detailed survey has again been clearly demonstrated in dealing with the inundations of the present year. It is possible to determine accurately the cause and effect of floods, information which is vital in the consideration of any scheme of river improvement. In addition to the ordinary survey work the parties were employed during the months of July and August, 1923 and 1924 in observing, recording and estimating the flood discharges of all the rivers crossing the Peking Hankow Railway. The information collected in 1923 was meagre as flood conditions were not serious, but much useful information has been collected in connection with the floods of 1924.

While some difficulty was experienced in obtaining land required for the extension of the outer Tientsin Dyke, later when the situation became more serious, the cooperation of the Civil and Railway authorities made it possible to have the embankment strengthened, and it is satisfactory to note that the outer dyke is now completed to full height throughout. The works in connection with the partial diversion of the Pei Ho at Su Chuang have made good progress and the diversion channel and its regulator have been completed.

The topographic surveys of the northern and central portions of the Chihli alluvial plain and the hydrometric studies of the rivers which traverse it are now so far advanced that it is possible to arrive at a clear conception of the manner in which different parts of the plain are being flooded periodically. For the first time since the formation of the Commission the central part of the plain has been under serious flood conditions in 1924 and it has been possible to follow and record the principal incidents of these floods from the first typhonic storm which caused the initial freshets of the mountain torrents to the arrival and rise of the flood water on the plains west of Tientsin and its gradual, but unfortunately too slow, withdrawal through the Hai Ho.

Uncertainty still exists as to the flood effects of the Southern river system, as topographic surveys are still incomplete for this region, but enough information exists to enable an opinion to be formed as to the manner in which inundations occur in South Chihli and on their relations to floods in the central part of the plain.

No description of the flood conditions in 1924 would be complete without some reference to the methods adopted for realizing the flood waters which threatened to inundate the City of Tientsin. The known position of the flooded district and its source is traced and an outlet arranged through another river system and while the concentration of the whole floods which flow into one river is somewhat taxed, still it serves its purpose and avoids much damage.

The total cost of the works which in the opinion of the Commission should form the first item of a general improvement scheme would be approximately $14,000,000.

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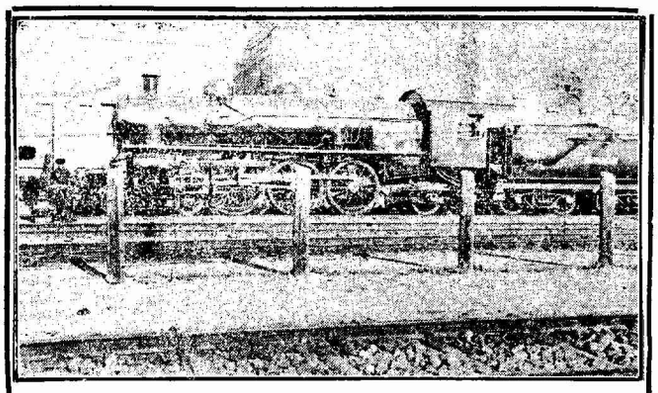

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News from Central China

Frederick A. Cone, president of Frederick A. Cone Co., Inc. New York, the largest bristle distributors in the United States, is traveling through Hankow on his way to Chungking to study the bristle trade of Szechuen. Mr. Cone expects to arrive in Chungking before steamers on the Upper Yangtze stop for the winter season.

Bishop George R. Grose, of the Methodist Mission in Peking, passed through Hankow this week arriving from Shanghai enroute to Chengtu, where he will hold the West China Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. James L. Maxwell, secretary of the China Medical Missionary Association and son of one of the earliest missionaries in Formosa, visited Hankow from Shanghai last week. An interesting lecture on "Forty Years in Formosa" was delivered by Dr. Maxwell in the Union Literary Guild Hankow.

Rev. A. Anda, of the Norwegian Lutheran Mission, Sichwan, Honan, was captured by bandits on November 18, according to a special telegram to *The Independent Herald*, (Hankow). No details are given about the capture.

E. C. Lobenstine, honorary secretary of the National Christian Council in Shanghai, visited Changsha recently. Mr. Lobenstine is at present visiting various cities in the interior in the interest of the Council.

Andrew C. Fleming, manager of the Robert Dollar Company at Chungking, is now traveling to Shanghai on his way to America on home leave. During his absence T. Walter Arndt, of the Dollar Company at Hankow, will be in charge of the Chungking office.

Chow Sin-tang, chairman of the Hankow Chamber of Commerce, and Chow Yung-shuen, chairman of the Hankow Street Union League, are interesting themselves with plans for the organization of the Hankow Merchants Volunteer Company. A request for permission to arm the volunteers has been sent to the governor.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu arrived in Hankow from Nanking on November 7, and left again for Loyang the next day. An important military conference was held in Hankow by Marshal Wu, at which were present:—Hsiao Yao-nan, Hupeh Tuchun, Chao Heng-ti, Hunan Governor, Chang Fu-lai, Honan Governor. A military government was established in Wuchang to carry on the government until the government in Peking is able to function again. All Yangtze provinces are members of this government.

Due to the coming of Wu Pei-fu to this center, the native residents of Hankow and Wuchang are fastly moving into the foreign Concessions of Hankow for protection and safety. The Wuchang police authorities have issued a proclamation prohibiting people to move in an attempt to allay the panic.

The Ford car is making its way to the farthest west corner of China. In Chengtu a motor road built by Yang Sen is nearing completion. Thirty Ford cars have been ordered to arrive in Chengtu in the near future. This is the first trial of Yang Sen's ambitious plan to build motor highways in West China. The building of other roads awaits the success of the Chengtu line.

The Consular body of Chungking has requested the Civil Governor of Szechuen to abolish at once all irregular military taxes imposed on foreigners trading in the province. The irregular taxation has been the subject of frequent Consular protest, but recently the taxes have grown in number.

W. T. Alexander, general manager for the Far East of the Palmolive Company of Milwaukee, is now visiting Hankow from Shanghai, in connection with business of his company.

Tang Tze-mao, the Szechuen general defeated by Yang Sen last year, who held two Japanese officers of the N. K. K. for ransom, is now attacking the western part of Hunan. Fighting is reported on November 15, near Lichow where the former Szechuen troops attempted the capture of Changteh.

Kuling, November 22, 1924.

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Cantonese for National Re-unification

BY HIN WONG

The supposed temporary defeat of the Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps, a movement of business men in Canton founded in 1912 for local defense but engaged lately in a clash with the Kuomintang Reds to prevent the Province of Kwangtung from permanently being dominated by military and terroristic Bolshevism, is now followed by a more popular agitation in South China. The morale of the volunteer movement, however, is not by any means affected, and its present reorganization in secret to avoid Kuomintang terrorism may prove more effective service in the near future. The more popular and latest movement in South China is the League of All Classes for the Salvation of Kwangtung, the vanguard of a people's demand for real democracy in the Chinese Republic.

The latest people's movement originated in Canton is the "Kur Kai Chiu Yueh Luen Hur Hui", or the "League of All Classes for the Salvation of Kwangtung." The object and purpose of this league, as indicated in its name, is to unite Cantonese of all classes, putting aside the merchants, the students, the farmers, and the workers as the only parties of special interest, to labor for the common welfare of the Province of Kwangtung, which is the leading province of South China and best known throughout the world under the popular name of Canton.

By the declaration of independence of Canton from Peking in 1917, the Chinese Republic has been politically divided, while not socially and commercially so, and it may be of interest to note that one of the aims of the League for the Salvation of Kwangtung, the capital of which is Canton, is to re-unify China through the adoption of a common national constitution.

The regulations of the League for the Salvation of Canton follow:

1. The name of this league shall be "Kur Kai Chiu Yueh Luen Hur Hui" or the League of All Classes for the Salvation of Kwangtung.

2. The object and purpose of the League shall be to unite the people of all classes to save Kwangtung by aiming at a common national constitution, the division of civil and military power, the unification of public finance, publicity given to all public receipts and expenditures, a limit to military output, self-defense by organizing volunteer forces. The Cantonese are for national re-unification and integrity and seek to effect a united China but all subscribing to a common national constitution. In the future, troops shall not be permitted to quarter within the City of Canton, for the peace and order of which the Canton Merchants Volunteers and the Police shall be responsible, or in any other Cantonese city or town, whenever the district merchants or citizen volunteers deem it able to self-defend their communities. All the district governments shall no longer withhold the revenues and other payments properly belonging to the Provincial government. The receipts and expenditures of the government shall be fixed by budget approved of, audited, and supervised by a commission composed of the representatives of the people. The military expenditure shall not exceed the provision of the budget. The system of merchants and people's volunteers shall be encouraged, nursed, and supported for local community defense subject to law so that the privilege of self-government may be self-protected and promoted.

3. The functions of the League shall be to raise funds, to co-operate with all merchants and people's volunteer corps, and to promote popular education by undertaking publicity service.

4. The general office of the League shall be at Shumchun for the present.

5. The membership in the League shall be individual or organization, and any person or group of persons may become a member upon the introduction of two members and the approval of the Executive Committee of the League.

6. Every member shall contribute an entrance fee of one dollar and an annual fee of one dollar each.

7. The business of the League shall be managed by an Executive Committee of seven to be elected annually by the General Conference of the League.

8. All important business of the League, its policy, etc., shall be decided by the General Conference for the guidance of the Executive Committee.

9. The minor regulations for the governing of the workings of the Executive Committee shall be made by the Committee.

10. The regulations of the League shall be amended by a special Conference of the League.

News from South China

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Red Kuomintang leader who massacred the populace and destroyed the Western suburb of Canton before he decided to leave his home province for good, finally departed for Shanghai by way of Hongkong on board the Japanese liner, *s. s. Shinyo Maru*, on November 14. He arrived at Hongkong on a Chinese gunboat, *Yung Fung*, at daylight and found a Toyo Kisen Kaisha launch awaiting him which was there to transfer him to his steamer. A British police launch slipped quietly away as the Japanese liner steamed away on her journey to Shanghai.

The *s. s. Hok Canton*, a Chinese 500-ton steamer flying the Chilean flag, was recently seized by the Red authorities in Canton on the ground that she had been engaged in opium traffic. It has been known for sometime that the Yunnanese mercenaries in Canton have been smuggling opium into the port in violation of the Red orders limiting this traffic to the Hunanese mercenaries, while the Yunnanese have already been allotted the monopoly of the gambling traffic by Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

A number of fires, attributed to the incendiarism of the Reds, which the Kuomintang vigorously denies, have occurred in Canton and vicinity the last few days. The fire at Kongmoon, destroying more than fifty buildings, was responsible for the death of Wong Kwong-hon, editor of the *Kung Li Po*, a local daily.

Vice-Admiral Sir Allan Frederick Everett, K. C. M. G., K. C. F. O., C. B., who is to succeed Sir Arthur Leveson as Commander-in-Chief of the China Station of the British Navy, arrived at Hongkong, November 13, and assumed office on the November 15.

Dr. C. C, Wu, Chief of the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs in the Red Kuomintang general headquarters in Canton, has received many congratulations from his comrades the last few days upon the press rumor that Dr. C. T. Wang, Peking Minister of Foreign Affairs, is to make him Ambassador to Soviet Russia.

According to a message from the Hongkong Chinese General Chamber of Commerce to the Red Civil Governor in Canton, there was a sum of $20,000 on board the Chilean *s. s. Hok Conton* when she was captured by a. Cantonese gunboat on her way from Kwangchow-wan to Hongkong on October 29. The Chamber is asking for the return of this sum on behalf of a number of Hongkong merchants who were consignees of this money.

While the organization of a Merchants Volunteer Corps in Canton and districts is put under ban and the persecution of volunteers and the confiscation of volunteer properties; group and individual, is still proceeding by vigorous orders of the Red chiefs in Canton, the morale of the Volunteer Movement is not by any means affected, according to those near the situation, and the organization is practically intact. The work of the movement is now somewhat in secret, and it may not be long when the merchants in Canton may return to their former influence. So far none of the fifty-five houses and buildings worth nearly $1,700,000 belonging to volunteer officers, who are naturally all wealthy merchants socially as well as commercially prominent, have been sold by the Reds, for lack of buyers.

General Chen Chiung-ming, commander-in-chief of the Fukien, Kiangsi and Kwangtung Expeditionary Army, a force recently organized by a combination of troops in these provinces but under his command, arrived at Swatow on the evening of November 14, to take active command. Cantonese gentries from several districts of Kwangtung are hastening to Swatow to offer their assistance to him. Their object, however, has nothing to do with the proposed expedition to either Kiangsi or Fukien, their sole purpose in rallying around General Chen is to oust the Reds from Canton and vicinity, a task now becoming too great for the Merchants' Volunteers to handle. It is understood that financial support of the troops against the Reds will be undertaken by the merchants of Kwangtung. In anticipation of further persecution of merchants and their families in Canton and vicinity by the Reds, another exodus from those places is expected.

So far the Canton, Hongkong and Macao Relief Association for the sufferers of the Canton massacre has raised but $23,000 for its purpose, as the Cantonese both at home and abroad do not see the value and necessity of such a service, it is said, owing to the extent of the suffering, the financial side of which alone has been estimated by the president of the Canton General Chamber of Commerce to be from $25,000,000 upward. At the same time the sufferers are mostly business men who are planing to soon go to the capitalists in Hongkong, Shanghai, and other ports for extensive assistance made strictly in accordance with business practice mutually helpful to those trading with, as well as those actually transacting business in Canton.

H. W.

Canton, November 15, 1924.

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Old Anfu Leader—Chief Executive of Chinese Republic

Confirming the rumor of last week, comes a telegram from Peking announcing that Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, the old Anfu leader, has arrived in Peking to assume the leadership and dictatorship of the Chinese Republic. He was accompanied to the Capitol by Marshal Chang Tso-lin and a numerous staff. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, head of the Canton government who arrived in Shanghai during the week past spent only a few days in port and proceeded to Tientsin by way of Japan to attend a conference of the military leaders of the day. Following the report that Wu Pei-fu, the Loyang warlord, was collecting funds and mobilizing troops to the tune of 200,000 to march against the Fengtien group in North China, no news of importance has come to hand as to the actual preparations going on in Honan province. Information from Manchuria indicates that a probability of the troubles in connection with the Chinese Eastern Railway will come to a crisis and that intervention will be made to save the old-fought-over railway from rack and ruin. In the Philippines the Chinese oppose the registration law and them atter has been referred to the local (Manila) Attorney-General.

Marshal Tuan Chi-jui to Reform Government

According to the latest telegrams from Peking, Marshal Chang Tso-lin accompanied Marshal Tuan Chi-jui to Peking, as the latter took over the government.

One of the first duties to be seen to by Marshal Tuan, was the issuance of two proclamations, firstly, announcing a new system of provisional government, providing the establishment necessary for official organizations, and defining the latters' authority, and duties; secondly, announcing that all the laws, treaties and agreements, national and international, will be recognized, except those to be found to be incompatible with the Chinese Republic.

Peking, Nov. 25.—A mandate issued this morning appoints the following cabinet: Tang Shao-yi, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Kung Hsin-chan, Minister of the Interior; Li Shih-hao, Minister of Finance; General Wu Kuang-hsin, Minister of War; Admiral Lin Chien-chang, Minister of the Navy; Wang Chiu-ling, Minister of Education; Chang Chih-hao, Minister of Justice; Yang Shu-chan, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; and Yeh Kung-cho, Minister of Communications. Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, as was expected, will be Premier as well as Provisional Chief Executive. The outstanding feature of the Cabinet is the number of Marshal Tuan's own supporters and Anfuites contained in it instead of the non-party group of ministers which recent official statements indicated. It is noteworthy that none of General Feng Yu-hsiang's supporters are included.

Feng Yu-Hsiang to Retire

If semi-official reports are true, Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, responsible for the *coup d'etat* in Peking, and noted as China's Christian General, intends to resign and hand over his troops to the Ministry of War. This plan coincides with his original ideas, according to General Feng, as he only wanted to take steps toward settling up China's complicated condition. He says he has fulfilled his mission and will go abroad with the object of improving his knowledge. General Feng's opponents however, say he is one of the trickiest leaders China has ever known, and is making the most of a difficult situation, intending to test public opinion and stir up his followers, while not really expecting the acceptance of his resignation.

Canton Not Against Peking or Hankow but Bosheivism

In view of the present military-political turmoil in China, especially with regard to the late developments in North and Central China, where ex-Premier Tuan Chi-jui is being urged to become the chief executive of the Republic, with the government at Peking and Marshal Wu Pei-fu together with several *Tuchuns* is setting up a military government in Hankow, how Canton stands at present may be of interest to many, as outlined by Mr. Hin Wong:

Outwardly Canton is inclining toward Chang Tso-lin, the warlord of the Three Eastern Provinces at Mukden, and Tuan Chi-jui, to both of whom Dr. Sun Yat-sen has sought friendship and assistance by despatching solicitous messages and placing his son at their services. Dr. Sun, however, is not secure in Canton or in any of the 17 of the 96 districts in Kwangtung nominally flying his Red flag. His close followers in Canton, including Governor Hu Han-min, who is also acting Generalissimo, now hold Canton only by

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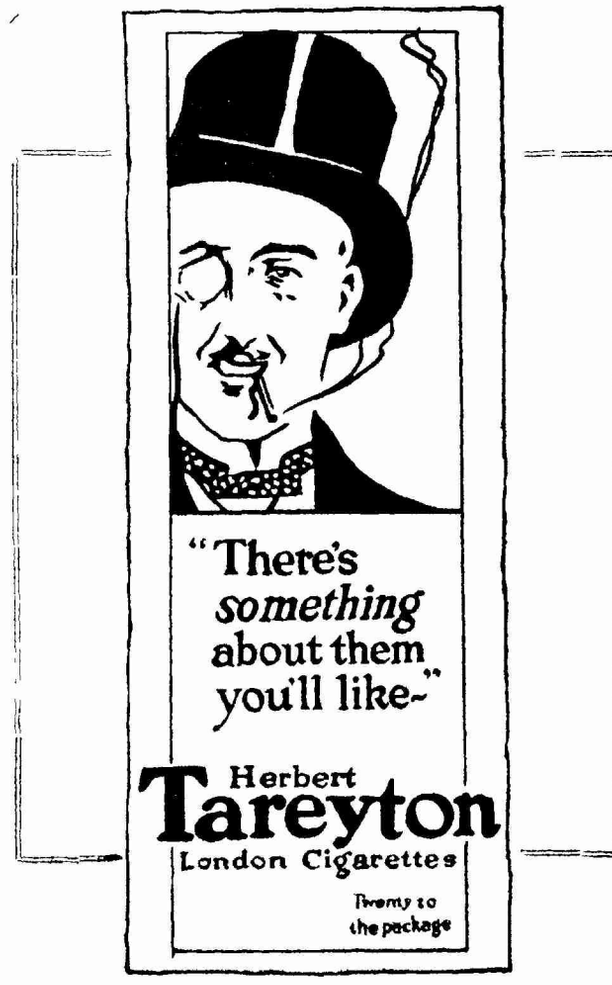
terrorizing the civilians too helpless to escape the Red tyranny and have only the armed support of less than 5,000 men belonging to General Hsu Chung-chi, commander of that section of Cantonese troops unfriendly to General Chen Chiung-ming. The latter is now in rivalry with Dr. Sun for supremacy in Canton affairs and having his headquarters in Swatow, next port in importance to Canton in Kwangtung Province. The Yunnanese mercenaries in Canton, not Red in heart but still serving Dr. Sun for selfish purpose have lately concluded arrangements with agents of General Chen for remaining neutral upon the coming attack on Canton from the East River districts. That Canton will be under General Chen Chiung-ming before next Christmas is a foregone conclusion among those in touch with the Southern military and political situation, and Canton's stand in the coming developments will be influenced more by the attitude of General Chen's than Dr. Sun's movements.

General Chen Chiung-ming has publicly approved of ex-Premier Tuan Chi-jui again coming out from his retirement and participating in national politics and military affairs. How much support from his followers in this respect is being questioned by those who observed that, in the announcement of the military government in Hankow, two of his three leading commanders, General Lin Fu and General Hung Chao-lin, have their names with 17 others. It may be noted that General Chen, while disagreeing with Dr. Sun in local politics, the former opposing gambling and opium traffic as a financial measure and Bolshevistic system of economic and government control while the latter courting and introducing them, appear to agree in supporting the ex-Premier. In a word, as viewed from public announcements, the leading figures in Canton politics and military afairs are for the time being more favourable to the political-military parties now intriguing in Peking and Tientsin.

The people of Canton, or truly speaking the merchants of Canton and Hongkong, are really indifferent over the national issue. They are naturally opposed to the party or faction offering aid or a place to their deadly enemy, Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his Red Kuomintang Party. They have sent agents up to Peking and Tientsin to approach the leaders there, not so much to offer them support and allegiance as to advise them not to recognize Dr. Sun as a spokesman for their interests in South China. Canton as represented by the merchant class is locally for General



30-431

Chen and ex-Premier Tuan has but local interest ahead as the people are afraid of Bolshevism as displayed on that Wednesday in the Red massacre of Canton merchants and believe the words of ex-Premier Tuan that he will not court Bolshevism. As far as the people of Canton are concerned, it will not be the question of persons or parties but that of Bolshevism or no Bolshevism that will influence them to cast their support.

Chinese Oppose Registration in Philippines

The Chinese Consul has filed a protest to Major-General Wood, the Governor-General, against the New Immigration Act requiring the annual registration of all Chinese in the Philippines, and empowering the police to arrest all who fail to produce registration cards. The Chinese Consul claims that the United States Treaty has been violated.

Governor-General Wood will refer the matter to the local Attorney General before signing the measure, which has already passed the legislature.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

November 18. Cold wave in United States causes many deaths and huge property damage.——Death is announced of Cardinal Logue, Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland.——A decision of the U. S. Supreme Court that the franchise tax on foreign corporations in New York State, increases the State's annual receipts by $300,000,000.——Australian shipping strike is settled.

November 19. Failure of preliminary Opium Conference at Geneva is reported due to the fact that America was the only country really desiring a settlement.——British government states it will not release any of its hold on Anglo-Persian Oil Co.

November 23. Concerted action by Foreign Powers in connection with conditions in China is said to be inopportune at present.

November 21. Death occured at Marion, Ohio, of Mrs. Warren G. Harding, wife of the late President Harding of America.

November 22. British government declines to ratify Anglo-Soviet Treaty or refer it to Parliament.——The hull of the U. S. dreadnaugt *Washington* appears to be impervious to fire.——Murder of Sirdar of Egypt calls for peremptory demands by British government regarding relations between Britain and Egypt.

November 23. Russian Communists demand removal of M. Trotzky from leadership of party.——Settlement of Australian shipping strike is delayed.

November 24. British officials point out that questions in dispute with Egypt are outside the competence of the League of Nations.——American loan to France is considerably over subscribed.——Spanish troops at Morocco suffer severe losses.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—During the early part of the week, the cotton trade has witnessed a succession of strong markets, and prices showing an advance of about a tael and a half as compared with last week's level. At the close, in sympathy with the uncertainty which is being felt regarding the political situation in China, the undertone was steady.

Receipts from the interior marts continue small with no indications of any improvements in the near future. Demand, however, is fairly brisk for the actual cotton with limited offerings.

In summing up the situation regarding the question of supply and demand, we are averse to advising our friends to follow declines of any consequences, and if any temporary weakness should develop in the speculative markets, we think that advantage should be taken of such moments to buy.

Yarn.—The market has been quite firm during the early part of the week, and prices advanced some three to four taels from last week's level. At the close, the undertone was steady to firm. In all some, 11,000 to 12,000 bales of local spinnings have been booked for export to Szechuen, Hankow, Canton, Swatow, Fukien, Wuhu, Newchwang, Kiangsi, Ningpo and Northern ports, and over 3,000 bales direct booking with the mills has been recorded.

Liverpool, Nov. 20. 1924.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling Spot	.....	13.72	Pence
„	Jan.....	13.31	„
„	Mar.....	13.37	„

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, Nov. 20, 1924.

New York Market:—

Dec	.....	23.96	Cents
Jan	.....	24.20	„
Mar	.....	24.52	„
May	.....	24.78	„
July	.....	24.75	„
Spot	.....	24.20	„

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, Nov. 20, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	..... Rps.	470	per	Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan	..... „	404	„	„
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan	..... „	452	„	„

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot, ex. wharf	..... Tls.	40.00	
Shanghai, Nov/Dec	..... „	39.25	
M-ginned, Nov/Dec	..... „	39.75	
Shensi, No. 1 Nov/Dec..	..... „	41.50	
Ningpo, Spot	..... „	38.00	

Market:—*Firm.*

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New Books and Publications

The Best American Book for 1923

The American Revolution: A Constitution Interpretation. By Charles Howard McIlwain. The Macmillan Company: N. Y. 1923.

Those whose acquaintance with history has not been renewed since schooldays perhaps find it difficult to appreciate the changing points of view of historians resulting from the accumulation of evidence, economics, social, geographic, hitherto neglected by their predecessors. But historical judgment, like all judgment based upon a constantly changing body of knowledge, is not gained once and for all, but demands constant reinterpreting of facts in the light of new knowledge. Thus it is with the American Revolution, and it is not strange that a number of books should have appeared upon that theme in recent years. One of these, by G. O. Trevelyan, the gifted English historian, has earned a high place as a scholarly account from the viewpoint of British liberal traditions. A discussion of the political and imperial questions involved is the study of the American Revolution by H. E. Egerton, a British liberal imperialist. In America the more recent studies of the subject have been in the field of economic and social conditions.

The present study by Charles H. McIlwain, Professor of History and Government in Harvard University, deserves mention as having brought its author the award of the Pulitzer Prize for the best book of the year dealing with an aspect of American History. Aside from this fact it can be recommended to readers as a careful and unusually original study of the constitutional issues involved in the separation of the American colonies from the British Empire.

Of late a number of American historians have been inclined to give to the British viewpoint a sympathy which the average Briton perhaps feels Americans are incapable of giving it. One of the writers of the new school in America has gone so far as to say "it may as well be admitted that the colonists would have lost their case if the decision had turned upon an impartial consideration of the legal principles involved."

From this attitude Professor McIlwain dissents, and in support of his position he marshals facts and constitutional precedence which puts the whole question in a light in which it has not hitherto been presented. The reader will be surprised to find how closely Ireland offers a constitutional parallel to the American colonies in the stand they took as interpreted by John Adams; also how the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands had successfully maintained the same constitutional position: that they were answerable not to the English parliament, not even to the English "crown," but directly to the sovereign, by whose predecessors these lands outside of England had been acquired. The English parliament had no authority to legislate for them.

But how is it that such a constitutional position was not asserted earlier in the history of the colonies? To this Professor McIlwain answers that in America the point did not become an issue until parliament began to assert its right to tax the colonies. In Ireland the issue arose in the time of Charles I, and was settled in favor of Ireland's contention: that she should be responsible only to the Irish parliament and to the king. But this was the time when the Puritan parliament was contesting the prerogative of the king.

It is not neeessary to go further into the interesting points raised by the author, except to mention that he is careful to give the evidence opposed to his contentions as well as that in support of them. The subject might seem to many a technical one and rather profitless, but such is not the case. It is well that Americans recognize that they were not oppressed by a tyrannical government; but it is not necessary in the interest of better Anglo-American relations to deny that the issue was a vital one. Better than sentiment based on circumstances, which are always subject to change, is a thorough understanding of the principles that underlie the political thought of Britons and Americans alike; and one who reads this book can hardly fail to see that a constitutional issue was involved in the American Revolution, more significant that we are accustomed to suppose. For careful and logical presentation of its points, this book of Professor McIlwain's is admirable and we recommend its purchase and perusal.

Donald Roberts.

St. John's University, Shanghai.

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In the United States Court for China

GEORGE BUTLAND, Plaintiff

vs.

RUTH LOUISE ELLIS BUTLAND, Defendant.

Cause No. 2517

Civil No. 955

SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

RUTH LOUISE ELLIS BUTLAND,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL.) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, November 3, 1924.

W. A. CHAPMAN

Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of ned notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

30-433

General Business Conditions in China

During the month of November, China has been through one of the most critical periods in her political history, the President has been ousted and the political outlook has been anything but clear and in natural course business conditions in the Yangtze valley, and in the North and South are depressed, but proceeding along the most conservative lines. Bankers and business men throughout China are loathe to commit themselves on anything like normal basis until the situation is at least clarified as to probable outcome. The disorganization of transportation througout Central and North China resulting from the recently terminated hostilities is preventing free movement of produce through the country and stocks at seaports below. It is not expected that the normal movement of cargo will be possible for at least several months.

Imports generally appear a little brighter in prospect, although actual business being transacted is naturally limited to immediate requirements and clearances of import cargo are most disappointing. The piece goods business, which is generally accepted as a barometer of the China trade, is disappointing even in view of the near approach of China New Year.

In reviewing the trade and comparing the total revenue collected during the first six months of 1924 to that of corrosponding period of 1923, the following results are of interest.

	1924 Hk. Tls.	*1923* Hk. Tls.	*Increase* Hk. Tls
January-March	17,103,885	14 507,478	2,596,407
April-June	18,605,071	16,550,206	2,054,865
Total January-June	35,708,956	31,057,684	4,651,272

The total Revenue Collection for the first half of 1924 shows, therefore, an increase on the collection for the same period in 1923 of Hk. Tls. 4,651,273.

Taking into consideration only the more important Ports one can see at a glance that while the collection in the Manchurian Ports has been some Hk. Tls. 900,000 below that for the first six months of 1923, Ports in China proper have more than compensated the deficit. In fact, the total principal Ports was as follows:

Ports	*1924* Hk. Tls.	*1923* Hk. Tls.	*Increase* Hk. Tls.	*Decrease* Hk. Tls.
Harbin district	563,745	679,409	....	115 663
Antung	764,086	848,821	.....	84,734
Dairen	2,939,142	3,498,506	....	559,363
Newchwang	370,490	515 403	.....	144,913
Forward	4,637,463	5,542,139	.....	904,673
Tientsin (and Chinwangtao)	3 941,971	3,193,552	748,418	.....
Kiaochow (Tsingtao)	1,793,327	1,409.992	383.334	.....
Hankow	2,654,717	1,931.802	722.914	.....
Shanghai	14 432 937	11,619,179	2,813,757	.....
Swatow	853,0.0	721,793	131,246	.....
Canton	2,085,624	1,909 147	179 476	.....
Total	30,339,079	26,324,604	4 879.145	904 673
Less total decrease			904,673	
Net increase			4,074,472	

From the above figures it will be seen that the more important Ports are responsible for nearly the whole of the increase, the balance—Hk. Tls. 576 979-being divided among the minor Ports; increase in the collection being shown by some and decrease by others.

While business conditions in South China, North and Central China looked favorable for a flourishing year at the beginning of 1924, the conflict of the military forces in all areas mentioned have retarded business, and disrupted railroads. However surprising as it is, the total collection of revenues for the first six months of 1924 superating that for the same period of 1923 by Hk. Tls. 2,813,757—and the bulk of this increase Hk. Tls. (2,538,148) being derived from import duties, for which Shanghai is responsible for nearly three fourths of the increase in the revenue. Business conditions are picking up, however, slow as they are, in North China where commodity stocks are low in Peking and money is tight. Conditions on the Upper Yangtze are reported as favorable. The exports from various provinces include the usual products, silk, raw silk waste, peanuts, hides and skins, tin, cotton, yarn, bristles, soya bean and soya bean oil, Thibetan musk, paper and machinery from the district of Tientsin, etc.

While overland freightage has been impaired during the recent hostilities, shipping has picked up somewhat. One result of the recent war, is the building of roads near the affected districts, which might be called the only good result of the war. Building and construction continue and contracts have been signed for many new projects, one at Amoy for new water works, new bank buildings, hotels, school buildings, factories and cotton mills, in other parts of China.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, November 26, 1924.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The price of silver in London after touching 33 7/16d. has rallied to 33 9/16d. ready and 33 11/16d. forward, to-day's quotations, these being respectively 1/16d. and 1/8d below those ruling this day last week; the recovery appears to be due to Eastern bear covering. The official T/T rate on London fell to 3/3d. but closes @ 3/3 1/2d., with business doing at about 1/32d. above this quotation. Business in regard to Imports and Exports continues quiet but the market has ruled steady on profit taking on the part of speculators, who are still the main factor in the market. Rates available at the close are T/T on London 3/3 1/16., T/T on New York 76 3/8.

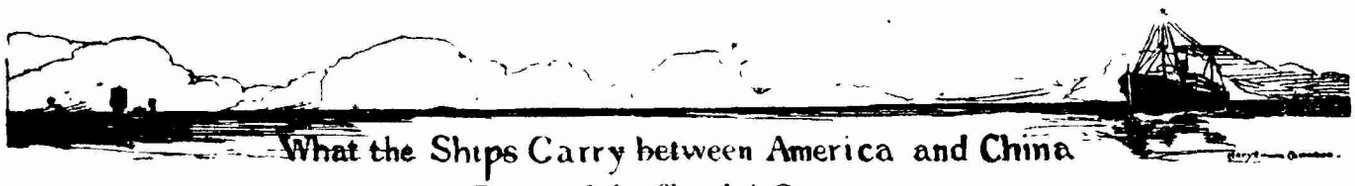
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 57,333,000 an increase of Tls. 1,285,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 42,190,000 an increase of $ 1,950,000.
Silver Yen. .... Yen. 800,000.
Estimated value Tls. 87,688,000 as against Is. 42,508,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Oct.	Thursday Nov. 20	Friday Nov. 21	Saturday Nov. 22	Monday Nov. 24	Tuesday Nov. 25	Wed. Nov. 26
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/4.981	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4	3/3	3/3	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/2
O/Dfts. ,,	—	3/3 15/16	3/3 15/16	3/3 7/8	3/3 7/8	3/3 15/16	3/3 15/16
4m/s ,,	—	3/3 3/4	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2
T/T India	226.462	219 1/2	21/3/4	215 1/2	215 1/4	216 1/4	218
T/T France	1,462.692	1455	1440	1425	1430	1430	1450
T/T N. Y.	76.634	76 1/4	75 3/4	75 1/4	75 1/2	75 3/4	76 1/4
T/T Hong	70.760	72 3/4	72 3/4	73	73 1/4	73 1/4	73
T/T Japan	51.067	50 3/4	51	51 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/4	51
T/T Batavia	201.577	193 3/4	193	191 1/4	191 1/4	192 1/4	193 3/4
T/T Straits	68.788	71 1/4	71 3/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/2	71 1/4
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. / Cred. D/A	3/6.635	3/4 3/4	3/4 1/2	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/2	3/4 3/4	3/5
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/5	3/4 3/4	3/4 1/2	3/4 3/4	3/5	3/5 1/4
6m/s ,, D/A	3/7.010	3/5 1/8	3/4 7/8	3/4 5/8	3/4 7/8	3/5 1/8	3/5 3/8
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,537.692	1530	1515	1500	1505	1505	1525
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	79.173	78 1/2	78 1/4	77 1/2	77 3/4	78 1/4	78 1/2
4m/s ,, Docs	—	79	78 3/4	78	78 1/4	78 3/4	79

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Nov. 20	Nov. 21	Nov. 22	Nov. 24	Nov. 25	Nov. 26
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	33 1/2	33 1/4	33 3/8	33 1/4	33 7/8	33 9/8
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 69 3/8	G. $. 69 7/8	G. $. 68 5/8	G. $. 69 5/8	G. $. 69 1/8	G. $. 69 1/2
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 247.50	Tls. 249.80	Tls. 248.10	Tls. 249.50	Tls. 247.90	Tls. 248.80
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch	111.00	111.0	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	73 6625	73.60	73.625	73.6625	73.7375	73.825
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 88.
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 462 7/8
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	3 3/8%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6
,, 4	3 13/16%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4 1/2
,, 6	3 7/8%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/7 15/16



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds: Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Piec s; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. Oct. 1.20 equal Gold $

S. S. Leikanger, October 27, from U. S. A.

Timber:
Softwood, Rough Hewn ..... Sup. ft. 342,090
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn..... up. ft. 2,617,258

S. S. Korea Maru, November 1,

To San Francisco:
Tea, Black, Hankow .. Pls. 185
,, ,, Kiukiang.. ,, 52
,, ,, other Ports ,, 6
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo ,, 16
Feathers, Duck ..... ,, 165
Paper, Waste..... ,, 863
Walnuts, in Shell..... ,, 825

To Los Angeles:
Tea, Black, Hankow.. ,, 40
Tea, Black, Kiukiang.. ,, 15
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. ,, 74

To New Orleans:
Hats, Rush..... ..... Pcs. 155,400

To St. Louis.
Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 613

To Chicago:
Carpets ..... Hk. Tls. 5,540

To New York:
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls. 20 ..... Pls. 19.94
White, other Ports, Bls. 10 ..... Pls. 10.00
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, Other Ports, Bls. 106 ..... Pls. 107.43
Tea, Black, Hankow. ,, 1
Tea, Black, Kiukiang.. ,, 429
Cotton Yarn, Waste.. ,, 403
Intestines, Pigs', Salted. ,, 165
Hats Rush ..... Pcs. 29,400
,, Wood—shaving. ,, 3,000
Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 702

S. S. Knoxville City, October 29, from U. S. A.

Carbon, Black ..... Pls. 57
Gum, Resin ..... ,, 604
Leadfoil and Tinfoil Mixture ..... ,, 306
Wax, Paraffin ..... ,, 671
Oil, Lubricating Mineral Galls. 16,020
,, Kerosene, in Cases ,, 414,700

S. S. President Madison, Oct. 29, from U. S. A.

Apples, Fresh ..... Pls. 247
Cheese ..... ,, 38
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 275.. Pls. 1,011
Hams ..... ,, 2
Macaroni ..... ,, 7
Oak Extract..... ,, 85
Hats ..... Doz. 10
Timber:

S. S. Silverpine, October 30, from U. S. A.

Waterproof Cloth..... Yds. 1,198
Steel Files, Old ..... Pls. 114
Indigo, Paste, Artificial. ,, 1,280
Leadfoil & Tinfoil .... ,, 120
Leather, Kid ..... ,, 2
Paints, Unclassed .... ,, 3
Soda, Caustic..... ,, 525
Tobacco, Leaf ..... ,, 4,069
Leather, Prepared..... ,, 11
Oil, Lubricating..... Galls. 1,330
Turpentine, Mineral .. ,, 290
Turpentine, Vegetable.. ,, 1,250
Imitation Leather ..... Pcs. 9
Canned Meats ..... Doz. 44
Cigarettes..... Mille. 50,000
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs. 518.....Hk. Tls 12,065

S. S. Manila Maru, October 28, from U. S. A.

Tobacco, Leaf ..... Pls. 1,241
Cigarettes..... Mills, 16,610

S. S. President Grant, Nov. 1,

To Seattle:
Tea, Green:
Young Hyson, Kiukiang Pls. 5
Oil, Wood ..... ,, 9,120
Walnuts, in Shell..... ,, 4,009
,, Kernels ..... ,, 83
Hair, Nets..... Hk. Tls. 2,195

To Baltimore.
Tea, Green:
Young Hyson, other Ports ..... Pls. 36
Hyson, other Ports .. ,, 1

To Boston:
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 100 ,, 378

To Cincinnati:
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. Pls 111

To Portland:
Umbrellas Paper..... Pcs. 700

To Scranton:
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls. 5 ..... Pls. 4.99

To Newton.
Silk, Refuse:
Shanghai, Bls. 12... Pls. 39.23

To Buffalo.
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls. 65 ..... Pls. 63.65
White, other Ports, Bls. 10 ..... Pls. 10.60
Intestines, Pigs', Salted ., 33
,, Sheep's ,, .. ,, 20

To Chicago:
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo . Pls. 164

To New York:
Silk, Refuse:
Other Ports, Bls 16. ,, 52.48
Silk, Pongees, Honan .. ,, 5.42
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. ,, 15
Young Hyson, Kiukiang ,, 28
,, ,, other Ports ,, 48
Hyson, other Ports.. ,, 17
Chinaware, ... ,, 15
Intestines, Sheep's Salted ,, 25
Skins, Dog..... Pcs. 6,000
,, Goat, Tanned.. ,, 6 916
,, Kid ..... ,, 2,540
,, Marmot..... ,, 9 710
,, Wolf ..... ,, 93
Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 1,546
Foreign Goods.
Skins, Bear..... Pcs. 32
,, Ermine..... ,, 708
,, Fox ..... ,, 2,096
,, Land-otters .... ,, 20
,, Lynx ..... ,, 71
,, Squirrel ..... ,, 58,228
,, Wolf ..... ,, 205
,, Weasel..... ,, 1.064

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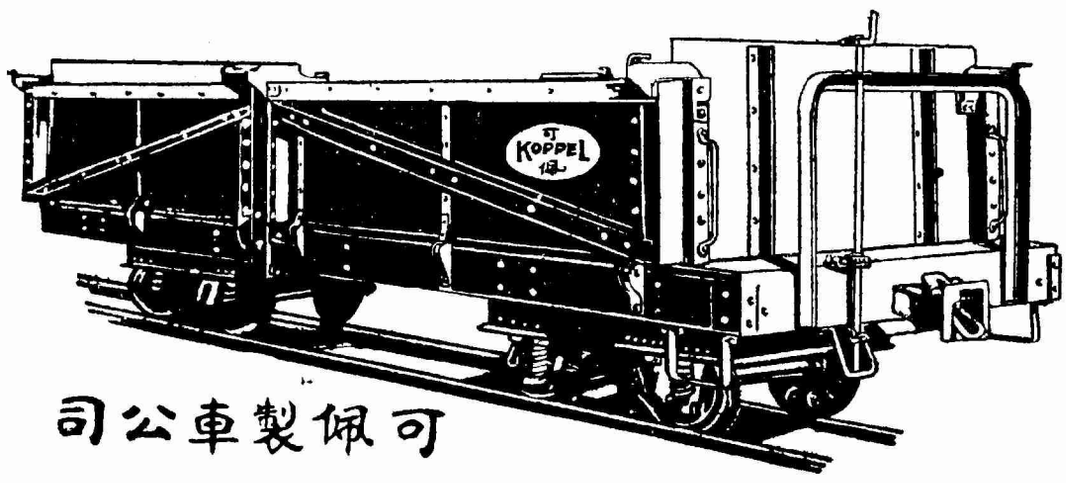

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30-435

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.
U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller.

All Notices, Annenncements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A.M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act fo Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Nov. 19, 1924, Cause No. 2422, Wah Foong Hong v. Wah Chang Trading Co.; testimony taken of Dr. F. A. M. Noelting, Chan Kee Dang; defendant's motion to dismiss; submitted.

" 24, " " " 2333, Wm. Jacks & Co. v. A. B. Rosenfeld; on motion to set; continued to Dec. 8.

" 24, " " " 2381, Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd. v. J. C. Crevling; on motion to set; assigned.

" 24, " " " 2490, Terry v. Terry; on motion to set; assigned.

" 24, " " " 1800, Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; on motion to tax costs; submitted.

" 24, " " " 2429, Charles F. Garry v. China Motors Ltd.; argument of counsel on appeal from Hankow Consular Court; submitted.

" 24, " " " 2042, In re Charles L. Coltman's estate; on motion for payment of secured claim; passed to Dec. 1.

" 24, " " " 2522, In re Charles Cecil Clarke's will; on petition for appointment of administrator; submitted.

Nov. 24, 1924, Cause No. 2523, In re adoption of Francis Christie, a minor; testimony taken of W. D Lowdermilk, M. E. Christie; submitted.

" 25, " " " 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.; testimony taken of J. A. Snell, Victor Chang; continued.

(Before the Commissioner)

Nov. 21, 1924, Crim. No. 706, U. S. v. Wallace F. Burton; on application for bail; bail fixed.

" 22, " " " 707, U. S. v. Bartlett Yung & Co.; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of J. A. McKenzie, B. Yung; submitted.

" 24, " " " 708, U. S. v. Warren H. Colby; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of Wong Ching Ling, J. Andersen, defendant; submitted.

" 24, " " " 710, U. S. v. Wallace E. Burton; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of Lung Hong Pin, Nyi Chiang Sung, Kou Chao Kee, Kou Sui Zee, Wang Ching Ling; submitted.

" 24, " " " 709, U. S. v. Mow Chu Lan; on demurrer; preliminary hearing waived.

Judgments and Orders:

Nov. 18, 1924, Cause No. 1506, Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; order on exception to defendant's account.

" 18, " " " 462, In re John F. Seaman's estate; order for final discharge of executor.

" 20, " " " 473, In re James N. Jameson's estate; order for discharge of administrator and appointment of trustees; order for deposit of securities.

" 24, " " " 2429, Charles F. Garry v. China Motors, Ltd.; decision affirming judgment of Hankow Consular Court.

" 24, " " " 2523, In re adoption of Francis Christie, a minor; decree.

(By the Commissioner)

Nov. 21, 1924, Civil No. 193, M. M. Tapia v. Asiatic Motors, Inc.; order for suit in forma pauperis.

" 22, " Crim. " 707, U. S. v. Bartlett Yung & Co.; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

" 24, " " " 708, U. S. v. Warren H. Colby; defendant bound over to U. S. Court for trial.

" 24, " " " 710, U. S. v. Wallace F. Burton; defendant bound over to U. S. Court for trial.

" 24, " " " 709, U. S. v. Mow Chu Lan; defendant bound over to U. S. Court for trial

Assignments for Hearing:

Dec 1, 1924, 10 am, C. No. 2042, In re Charles L. Coltman's estate; on payment of secured claim.

" 2, " 10 am, " " 2490, Terry v. Terry.

" 9, " 10 am, " " 2381, Andersen, Meyer & Co Ltd. v. J. C. Crevling.

" 17, " 10 am, " " 2477, Dah Chung Printing Co. v. International Insurance Office Inc.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Nov. 18, 1924, Cause, No. 2513, U. S. v. David M. Shaver; marshal's return of final commitment.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2522, In re Charles Cecil Clarke's will; notice of motion.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 473, In re James N. Jameson's estate; bond of trustee.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 2492, Ah-Fong & Co. v Board of Trustees of the University of Nanking; amended complaint.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2438, Li Chek Siang v A. S. Allan and L. W. Hartigan; appearance of counsel for second defendant.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2333, Wm. Jacks & Co v. A B. Rosenfeld; motion to set

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2508, H. C. Augustesen China Trade v. Max A. Lorenzen; marshal's return of summons.

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2381, Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd. v. J. C Crevling; motion to set.

,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 2523 In re adoption of Francis Christie, minor; petition.

,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 2514, In re Jerome J. Caccia's will; petition; depositions.

(By the Commissioner)

Nov. 18, 1924, Crim. No. 706, U. S. v. Wallace F. Burton; complaint; warrant issued.

,, 18, ,, Civil ,, 192, Chao Tse Yu v. R. Rouse; application for evictment; summons issued.

,, 20, ,, Crim. ,, 707, U. S v. Bartlett Yung & Co.; complaint.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 708, U. S. v. Warren H. Colby; complaint; warrant issued.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 709, U. S. v. Mow Chu Lan; complaint; warrant issued.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 710, U. S. v. Wallace F. Burton; complaint.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 711, U. S. v. Wallace F. Burton; complaint.

,, 21, ,, Civil ,, 193, M. M. Tapia v. Asiatic Motors, Inc; petition; summons issued.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 183, Mission Etrangeres v. H. S. Carey; marshal's return of writ of execution.

,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 192, Chao Tse Yu v. R. Rouse; marshal's return of summons.

,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 194, Weeks & Co. Ltd. v. S. Chaiet; complaint; summons issued.

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF TSINAN.

In re Estate of	Estate Action No. 3.
LOUIS J. MCCARRON,	Notice to Creditors.
Deceased.	

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Louis J. McCarron, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned at Tehchow, Shantung, China, executor of said estate, on or before May 20, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

F. F. TUCKER, M. C.
Administrater

Tehchow, Shantung, China, Nov. 19, 1924.

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Telephone Numbers: Central 1929 Manager's Office; ,, 6468, ,, 6469, ,, 6470 General Office; ,, 5620 T. T. Department

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Peking	Changchun	Hsuchow	Soochow
Hankow	Changsha	I-chang	Tsinkiangpu
	Changteh	Kiukiang	Wusih
	Chengchow	Nanking	Wuhu
	Chinkiang	Pengpu	Yangchow
	Fengtien	Shaoshing	

Foreign Agencies and Correspondents

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Paris	Tokio
Cebu	London	Philadelphia	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Pittsburgh	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.

Credits granted on approved securities.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

Y. R. Sun, Manager
F. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7 35	9 30	9 50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17 15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking ... ... d.											9.05		
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8 03	—	10.31	12 41	12 58	16.01	17.47	18 15	20 05	0 02	Tientsin East ... a.											13.00		9.35
Soochow ... ... d.		8 59		9 41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39		—	1.39	Do. d.											—		—
Wusih ... ... d.		9 59		10.44	12.02	14 12		15.38	19.34	20 36		—	2.38	Tientsin Central a.											13.20		10.06
Changchow ... d.		10.56		11.41	12.49	15 28		16 38		21.38		—	3.42	Do. d.											21.57		19.50
Tanyang ... ... d.	7 00	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38				—		Tsinanfu ... ... d.											6.51		6.00
Chinkiang ... d.	8.14	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33				—	5.34	Hsuchowfu ... d.											14.38		16.02
Nanking ... ... a.	9.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20 02				—	7 20	Pukow ... ... a.											15.50	16.15	23.00
Pukow ... ... d.	10.31											8.50	10.00	Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			17.29	18.27	0.52
Hsuchowfu ... d.	12.30											17.08	19 48	Chinkiang ... d.					9 20		10.25	12.54			18.03	19.26	—
Tsinanfu ... ... d.												2 04	5.58	Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.57	20.46	2.48
Tientsin Central a.												—	—	Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12 00	12.44	14.32			19.43	21.32	3.58
Do. d.												10 15	15.32	Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			20.32		4.58
Tientsin East... a.												—	15.42	Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12 54	14.02	15 25	16.31			—		6.26
Do. d.												10.25		Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	22.00		6.50
Peking ... ... a.												14.25		Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05			

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8 15	9 45	11.20	13.05	14 55	16 40	18.20	20 05	21.50	23 40	1.20		Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9 00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19 15	21.00	22.50	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.10	11 50	13 30	15 24	17 06	18.49	20 34	22.19	0.09	1 45		Tientungan ... d	6 05	7 35	9.05	10.40	12 25	14.06	16.00	17.36	19.21	21.06	22.56	0.40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8 46	10 16	11.56	13 36	15.30	17.12	18.55	20.40	22.25	0.15	1.51		Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10 47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23.03	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.20	12 00	13 40	15.35	17.16	19.00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55		Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19.55	214.0	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table

Shanghai North Zahkou Down (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Local	Local	Slow	Fast	Local
Shanghai North .....d.	.....	8.35	10.35	14.05	17.20
Jessfield .....d.	.....	8.51	10.51	14.21	17.36
Siccawei .....d.	.....	8.58	10.58	14.28	17.43
Lunghwa Junction ...d.	.....	9.15	11.18	14.44	17.58
Shanghai South .....d.	.....	8.45	10.45	14.15	17.30
Lungwha Junction ...a.	.....	9.03	11.03	14.33	17.48
Sungkiang .....d.	.....	10.03 a	12.15	15.33	18.45 a
Kashai .....d.	.....	.....	14.13	17.23	.....
Kashing .....d.	7.05	.....	14.49	17.56	.....
Yehzah .....d.	7.45	.....	15 29	18.35	.....
Changan .....d.	8.31	.....	16.13	19.16	.....
Hangchow.....d.	9.43	.....	17.35	20.25	.....
Zahkou.....d.	10.05	.....	18.00	20.45	.....

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Local
Zahkou .....d.	.....	7.00	9.45	.....	15.05
Hangchow .....d.	.....	7.30	10.25	.....	15.35
Changan .....d.	.....	8.38	11.42	.....	16.50
Yehzah .....d.	.....	9 12	12.19	.....	17.32
Kashing .....d.	.....	10.00	13.10	.....	18.40 a
Kashai .....d.	.....	10 24	13.35	.....	.....
Sungkiang .....d.	8.25	12.20	15.40	17.07	.....
Lunghwa Junction ...d.	9.22	13.12	16.42	18.07	.....
Shanghai South .....a.	9.40	13.30	17.00	18.25	.....
Lunghwa Junction ..d.	9.20	13.10	16.40	18.05	.....
Siccawei .....d.	9.29	13.19	16.49	18.14	.....
Jessfield .....d.	9.36	13.26	16.56	18.21	.....
Shanghai North .....a.	9.50	13.40	17.10	18.35	.....

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao .....d.	7.20	9.15	12.50	15.25	18.15
Kenshangmun.....d.	7.40	9.35	13.05	15.49	18.30
Hangchow .....d.	7.51	9.46	13.16	15.56	18.41
Zahkou ..... a.	8.10	10.05	13.35	15.15	19.00

Zahkou .....d.	8.56	11.35	14.10	16.45	19.35
Hangchow .....d.	9.16	11.56	14.31	17.06	19.56
Kenshangmun.....d.	9.32	12.07	14.42	17.22	20.12
Konzenchiao .....a.	9.45	12.20	14.55	17.35	20.25